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FERRE, BATCHELDER & CO'S

Catalogue of Seeds,

AND VEGETABLE AND

Flower Garden Manual,

COMPRISING A LIST OF ALL THE

VALUABLE VARIETIES OF AMERICAN GROWTH,

TOGETHER WITH MANY

RARE VARIETIES AND NOVELTIES,

OBTAINED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL
DEALERS AND GROWERS, WITH

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTIVATION,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A LIST OF

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VIRGIN'S BOWER (CLEMATIS).

1869.

FIRST EDITION.

1869.

DESCRIPTIVE RETAIL PRICED CATALOGUE

OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Vegetable, Agricultural,

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

AND

Guide to the Kitchen and Flower Garden,

CONTAINING

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF OUR OWN GROWTH, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF VALUABLE KINDS OBTAINED FROM THE BEST GROWERS
AND DEALERS IN EUROPE,

INCLUDING

All the New Varieties and Nobelties of the Season.

FOR SALE BY

FERRE, BATCHELDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds,

231 Main Street, Hampden Hall Block,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

To Our Patrons.



WING to the large and increasing trade, the subscriber has made a business connection with E. S. BATCHELDER and R. M. BAGG, the firm name being changed to **FERRE, BATCHELDER & CO.**

HENRY FERRE.

It gives us much pleasure to present to you the First Edition of our Catalogue of Seeds, and Guide to the Vegetable and Flower Garden. It contains a list of all the really useful and ornamental species, and all the new varieties and novelties which have been originated within the past year. We have given the habits of each variety, the manner of sowing, and directions for transplanting—when practicable—the distances apart at which they should stand in order to secure the best development of the plants, and other necessary directions, sparing no expense to make it a reliable and valuable guide to the amateur or unprofessional gardener.

Our seeds are obtained from those sources which make them most valuable for American cultivation. Many kinds of Vegetable Seeds grow to greater perfection, and are much more desirable for having been grown in our climate; such we procure here, many of them being grown expressly for us from the most carefully selected stock. Other varieties, and a large proportion of the Flower Seeds will give greater satisfaction when procured from foreign countries; these are obtained from the best growers and dealers in France, England, Germany, and Prussia, always endeavoring to *get the best without regard to cost*; and we are happy to be able to state that notwithstanding the severe drouth in this country, and the high rate of foreign exchange materially affecting the prices of some varieties, we have succeeded in obtaining an unusually fine stock this season.

We invite particular attention to our stock of FRENCH, PEONY-FLOWERED, and GERMAN QUILLED ASTERS, CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAMS, GERMAN, CARNATION, and PICOTEE PINKS, CALCEOLARIAS, CINERARIAS, GERMAN STOCKS, ENGLISH FANSIES, COCKSCOMBS, DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, SWEET WILLIAMS, DOUBLE ZINNIAS, VERBENAS, MIMULUS, CHINESE PRIMROSE, &c., which we have received from the most reliable English and Continental growers and dealers, many of them having been saved from the choicest *Prize Varieties*, so that our patrons may be sure of obtaining Seeds of the most desirable kinds in cultivation.

We would also call attention to the Collections on page 27 which are our own selection, and contain only such varieties as are of known merit, and best calculated to give satisfaction. The French and German Seeds on page 28 contain the finest varieties of each species, collected with great care from the best European Florists. Our Collections of Vegetable Seeds for private families, on pages 24 and 25 are equally desirable in point of economy, and every way worthy of attention.

All Seeds Sent Free of Postage.—We will send Seeds by mail to any part of the United States at the prices named in the Catalogue POSTAGE PAID. This enables those who reside in the most remote parts of the country to obtain choice Seeds of the best varieties at the same price as those who are in the immediate vicinity of our large cities, *as every package will be paid through to its place of destination*. We also send to Canada, free of UNITED STATES postage. For PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, an additional remittance of eight cents per pound will be required.

Free by Express.—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express FREE. No charge for packages or packing. As we usually prefer to send large and costly packages by Express, when possible, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express Office, and whether it will be convenient to send in that way.

All Monies at Our Risk and Cost.—ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions. *Post Office Money Orders*, and *Drafts on New York or Boston* are preferable, and are sure to come correct. Large sums can be sent in greenbacks by Express and these we are sure to get. If the money cannot be conveniently sent in these ways, put the money in an envelope with the order and have your Post-master register the letter. The expense of forwarding money in either of these ways we will pay, and the same may be deducted from the amount forwarded. Small amounts—two dollars and less—may be forwarded by mail at our risk without registering. Orders to ensure attention, from unknown correspondents, must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—In all cases we guarantee the safe arrival of all packages of Seeds in good condition. If a package fails to reach a customer, we will send again as soon as informed of the fact, or if any part is injured or lost, we will replace it. Correspondents should be particular in giving their names in full, with *Post Office address County and State*, distinctly written to avoid errors. We frequently receive orders containing the required funds, but not even the name of the party sending. In case any error should occur in the filling of any order, we hope to be at once informed of the fact, and will lose no time in making such corrections as shall be perfectly satisfactory.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS,

WITH

Practical Directions for their Cultivation.

THE descriptions of the different kinds of Vegetables given in this Catalogue are intended to be such as will enable the purchaser to determine which variety is best adapted for his particular soil and purpose, knowing that many farmers and gardeners cultivate inferior varieties and suppose them to be of the best quality, simply because they have never seen better. It is as easy to cultivate good vegetables as poor ones, and the difference in productiveness as well as quality is many times incomparable. As will be seen, many varieties are recommended for their earliness only, some for their adaptedness to a particular season, and others for their productiveness or excellent quality, or both.

The directions for cultivation are adapted more particularly for our latitude, 42 degrees, but may be applied either North or South by making suitable allowance for difference in climate.

Most of the following seeds to which the price is affixed per ounce are also sold in packets at from five to ten cents each; and when less than an ounce of any variety is ordered, they will be sent in packets of this kind; and all kinds are sold in larger quantities by the pound, bushel, &c., at the lowest market price.

Owing to the great fluctuations of the market as the season advances, we cannot be bound by these prices after the 15th of March, although it will be our constant endeavor to make as slight variations as possible.

Wholesale price lists will be furnished on application.

ARTICHOKE.

[LINNEUS, *Cynara*, *Scotymus*. FRENCH, *Paire de Ferre*. GERMAN, *Erde Apfel*.
SPANISH, *Ateachofa*.]

There are two kinds of Artichoke, entirely different from each other in their uses and modes of culture. The Globe and the French or Green are two varieties of one kind, cultivated more for luxury than profit. The flower heads in their immature state contain the edible part, which consists of that portion of the fleshy receptacle which adheres to the scales, called the bottom.

Culture.—It is often propagated by offset suckers separated in Spring. When raised from seed sow early in Spring, four inches apart in rows one foot apart. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds three in a hill, the hills three feet apart each way. It requires a deep, rich loam, and to be protected in Winter by hauling the earth around the hills, or by a covering of litter at least a foot thick.

The Globe produces large globular heads of a dusky purple color and succulent scales.

It is the best for general culture. PER PACKET, 10,

75

The French or Green has large oval heads, open scales; is much esteemed in Paris.

PER PKT., 10,

75

The Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) is a hardy, perennial plant, a native of Brazil. This is cultivated for the sake of its tubers or roots, which are esteemed a wholesome and nutritious food, and are eaten boiled, baked or pickled.

Propagation.—It is raised by planting either some small offset tubers of the main roots, or middling sized roots cut into pieces of two eyes each.

Culture.—It will grow in any spare ordinary part of the garden; but to obtain fine large roots, give it an open place in good mellow ground. Plant early as possible in Spring.

ASPARAGUS.

[LIN., *Asparagus officinalis*. FR., *Asperge*. GER., *Spargel*. SP., *Esparragos*.]

The Asparagus is a perennial plant found in stony or gravelly situations near the sea, but not very common. It is cultivated for the early shoots, which are cut when four or five inches high in May and June. It is highly esteemed.

Propagation.—It is propagated only from the seed; soak twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow very early in Spring, thinly, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent weeding and hoeing. At one or two years old—for making new beds, strong plants of one year's growth are preferred—transplant to permanent beds. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four feet square.

Soil and Preparation.—Asparagus ground should be a light, rich, sandy loam, thoroughly mixed with rotten manure to the depth of two feet. It is considered by many a good practice to trench over to that depth, burying plenty of manure, bones, shells, or rubbish, in the bottom of each trench, as no more manure can be applied beneath the roots during the duration of the bed,

which is generally ten or twelve years. It can scarcely be too well manured; besides, although it naturally grows in poor, sandy soil, it is found that its sweetness and tenderness depend very much upon the rapidity of its growth, and this is promoted by the richness of the soil.

Removal and Planting.—Take up the plants carefully, to avoid cutting the roots, exposing them to the air as short a time as possible, and at the time of planting keep them covered in a basket with a mat. Lay out the ground in regular beds four and a half feet wide, with alleys between; stretch a line lengthwise of the bed, nine inches from the edge, and with a spade cut a small trench about six inches deep perpendicularly next to the line, turning the earth displaced along by the other side of the trench; then set the plants along the trench one foot apart in their natural position, with the crown of the roots two inches below the surface, drawing just enough earth to fix them in their places. Having planted one row, directly cover them in fully with the earth from the trench, raking it back an equal depth over the crown of the plants. Proceed then to open another trench, one foot from the first, and in the same manner plant the whole bed. In the following Autumn cover the entire surface of the bed with fresh mould to the depth of two or three inches, making the whole covering of the plants four or five inches.

Progressive Culture.—The entire crop of the first three years should be permitted to run up to stalks, keeping the beds free from weeds and stirring the surface. Every Autumn, after clearing off the stalks, spread on a covering of manure to be forked in with a dressing of fine salt very early in the Spring. Otherwise fork in a dressing of guano, which is excellent.

CTS. PER OZ.

There is, properly speaking, but one sort of cultivated Asparagus, generally called the **Giant**, though some catalogues have several names indicating different varieties. There is, however, a choice as to the locality of growth and state of cultivation. PER FET., 5, 10

ENGLISH BEANS.

[LIN., *Faba Vulgaris*. FR., *Fève de Marias*. GER., *Gartenbohne*. SP., *Haba Comun*.]

The English Beans are not much cultivated in this country, being unsuited to the heat of our Summers. They grow about three feet high, with thick, angular stems, and have white and black flowers.

Culture.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, two inches apart, in two and a half feet drills. When they are in full bloom, and the lower pods set, pinch off the tops. This will insure the filling of the pods, and hasten maturity. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable proportion of clay is preferable.

CTS. PER QT.

The Early Long Pod and Early Mazagan grow about three feet high, with long and narrow pods closely filled; Beans oblong; medium size; are great bearers, 35

The Broad Windsor is one of the largest kinds used for the table. Seeds large, broad, and flat. It grows three feet high, and is more cultivated in garden than any other sort, 40

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush.

[LIN., *Phaseolus Vulgaris*. FR., *Haricot*. GER., *Bohne*. SP., *Frijol Enano*.]

Under this head are classed all the low growing sorts. They are extremely sensitive to frost and cold, and it is useless to plant them before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm.

Culture.—Hoe often to stir the ground, but only when dry, because earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will rust them and greatly injure the crop. Plant two or three inches apart in two and a half feet drills. One quart will be sufficient for a drill 250 feet long, or about 350 hills. They like light rich soil.

The principal varieties are:

CTS. PER QT.

Early Valentine.—The best variety for snaps, having round, fleshy pods, which remain a long time brittle and tender. Beans long, light red and salmon color marbled, and sometimes shriveled. It is very early and productive, and getting to be extensively cultivated, 45

Early Yellow Six Weeks.—This is a small, round, oval Bean, of dark orange color and dwarf growth, used mostly in the pods. It is very early and productive, 40

Early Mohawk.—This is considered hardiest and therefore answers well for first planting. Pods pale green, long and flat. Seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled, 40

Early China, red and black eye.—These are much alike, and are excellent varieties both for snaps and for shelled, green or dry. They are great bearers and much esteemed in farm and garden cultivation. Pods medium size and full, seeds white, one with a large, bright red eye, the other with a small, black eye, round-oval shape, 40

Early White Marrow.—Though early, it is not as early as the China, and some other sorts. It is a rapid, vigorous grower, pods long, round and well filled; Beans white, very large, round-oval shape, and of excellent quality whether green or dry. This is one of the best varieties for the main early crop. It should be planted in hills on account of its branching habit, 30

Refugee.—This is a well known late variety of very strong growth, Beans brown, purple speckled; should be planted in hills, 45

Chilian.—This is a fine, new variety. Size large, flat, of light reddish color. A most abundant bearer, and in richness of flavor is thought by many not to be equalled by any of the dwarf varieties, 30

Large White Kidney.—This has been long known as a good late variety, pods long and rather flat. Beans white, long and round, kidney-shaped. Excellent green or dry, 30

White Bush Cranberry.—A large, round-oval white Bean, of excellent quality green or dry. It is very tender, and a good Bean, much resembling the White Marrow. One of the best for garden or field culture, 40

Dwarf Horticultural.—A medium sized, long, oval-shaped Bear; light red and cream colored, speckled. It is a good Bean, and highly esteemed by many for the table, 30

Turtle Soup.—This is a small black Bean, used principally for soups, for which it is excellent, 30

White Pea.—Well known in field culture, 20

BEANS—Pole or Running.[FR., *Haricots a Rames*. GER., *Strangen Bohne*. SP., *Frijol Vostago*.]

Culture.—All under this head require poles eight or nine feet long. Plant at the same time as Dwarf Beans, in warm, mellow soil. Stick the poles three feet apart each way, then plant around them six or seven Beans one inch deep—except the Limas. For these, a small hill should be raised, then stick the Beans around the pole with the eye downwards and cover about an inch lightly with the hand. This should be done in warm weather, and when the soil is in good condition; five is sufficient for a hill. They will rot if planted too early. Plant three and a half feet apart each way, and keep the vines on the poles. If the buds are nipped when they have run far enough, it will cause those set to ripen earlier. One quart of the Large Lima will plant about one hundred hills. CTS. PER QT.

Early Dutch Case Knife.—This is the earliest, with very long, flat pods. It is sometimes used for snaps, but principally shelled. Beans white, flat, kidney-shaped, and very good green or dry; a very good bearer, - - - - - 50

London Horticultural, a large sized, oval Bean, light red and cream color, speckled pods striped with red; used both in the pods and shelled. An excellent sort in general cultivation, an abundant bearer, and good green or dry, - - - - - 50

White Cranberry.—Beans same shape as the Horticultural, but white and smaller in size. Not much used, as it is a light bearer, and of only medium quality, - - - - - 50

Red Cranberry.—Color, deep red; in growth, similar to the White, but rather more productive; in quality, not as good, - - - - - 40

Large Lima.—This and the *Sieva* form a distinct class, differing much from the other sorts. This is a very large, late Bean, with broad, flat, rough pods: seeds white, broad, and rather full. It runs very high, and bears profusely until killed by frost. It is the best of all shelled Beans, - - - - - 75

Sieva, or Small Lima.—This resembles the Large, but is inferior in size, though of fine flavor. It is earlier and more sure to produce a crop, - - - - - 75

Scarlet Runner.—This and the following are distinct varieties, with dark green leaves, large rough pods, beautiful bright scarlet flowers standing out from the foliage in great profusion; seed very large, kidney-shaped, purple and brown marbled, - - - - - 50

White Runner.—Like the Scarlet except in color of seed and flowers, which are pure white. They are both quite ornamental and are planted together for screens. The White is known by the name of Prolific, and is much cultivated for the table, - - - - - 50

BEET.[LIN., *Beta vulgaris*. FR., *Betterave*. GER., *Rothe Rube*. SP., *Remolacha*.]

The Beet is a biennial plant, and is a native of the sea coast of the south of Europe. It is universally cultivated in this country, in some of its varieties even in the smallest vegetable gardens, and is used in all stages of its growth.

Culture of Beets for the Table.—For early Beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit in drills fourteen inches apart; thin four to six inches. For Winter use, the Long Beets may be sown in May. Beets will accommodate themselves to almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, sandy loam; should be thinned when small. Soak the seed for the Fall and Winter crop twenty-four hours in warm water to insure its vegetation, then roll it in plaster and sow immediately in freshly prepared ground. Some recommend soaking the seed until it begins to sprout, but this is not always safe, for should dry weather occur after sowing, the germination thus artificially produced receives a check which often proves fatal or injurious. One ounce of seed will sow one square rod.

Culture of the Mangel Wurzel.—This crop like the Carrot requires deep culture, and if the field for it has not been recently subsoiled it should now be done, and the ground thoroughly pulverized. In order to get the greatest yield, sow about the middle of May in drills two and a half feet apart, and cover according to the texture of the soil, the average depth being about one inch; thin the plants to twelve or fourteen inches. Good crops are frequently raised sown a month later. A dressing of six or eight hundred pounds of salt is recommended, in addition to other manures.

On all farms where the Mangel Wurzel is grown, there should be a sufficiency of Swedes and other Turnips raised for the cattle during the early part of the Winter. Mangels are not suited for early use, as they contain a peculiar acrid principle when freshly taken out of the ground, which exercises an injurious effect on cattle, producing a very laxative state of the bowels; but which, in the course of a month or two, entirely disappears, or undergoes such a change as renders them harmless.

The best way is to feed the soft Turnips first and the Swedes next, which should last till January, when the Mangels will be ready for use. The change from Turnips to Mangels should be gradual with all animals, to prevent their producing the laxative effects alluded to.

It is supposed by many that Beet seed cannot be sown by machines, but this is erroneous. There are some machines which have arrived to so great a degree of perfection that Beet, and all other kinds of Garden Seeds, can be sown not only many times faster, but much more evenly than by hand.

To keep Beets through the Winter, great care should be taken in gathering that they be not bruised and the tops should not be cut short, as either will cause them to bleed. They may be buried in trenches mixed with sand below the frost, or covered with sand or light earth in the cellar to prevent them from wilting. When once wilted they are nearly worthless.

There are many varieties, but the most desirable are the following: CTS. PER OZ.

Early Flat Bassano.—This is an Italian variety valued for its earliness, coming into use a week or ten days earlier than any other kind. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose. It is tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on good light soil, but will not keep good through the Winter. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

Early Turnip Blood.—The standard early sort. Blood red, turnip-shaped, and very tender. The best variety for main crop, both for Summer and Winter use. Sow early in Spring for early crop; for Winter use from first to tenth June. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

	CTS. PER OZ.
Pine Apple. —This is a new variety from England, which is said to be of fine form, beautiful, rich color, and to surpass all others in its delicious sweetness. PER PKT., 10, -	25
Long Smooth Dark Blood. —This is long, smooth, of medium size, with few or no side roots. Color dark blood red. Keeps well through the Winter. Should be sown rather late. PER PKT., 5, -	15
Whyte's Deep Blood. —A fine, new, very dark colored variety. PER PKT., 10, -	20
Mangel Wurzel. —These varieties of Beets are receiving, and are justly deserving, more attention as a farm product.	
Long Red, Long Yellow and Orange Globe. —Grown mostly for stock feeding purposes, and are all of very strong growth. The Long Red has generally been supposed to give the greatest yield, but recent experiments in England have proved the Orange Globe to be the best for some soils. It is recommended to use the long varieties when the land is deep and heavy, or of a peaty character, and the Globe when of a lighter texture. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Red and White Globe Mangel. are fine, new, globe-shaped varieties, similar in size, shape and quality to the Orange Globe. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Mangel, Elvethan Long Red. —New. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Sugar Beet. —This grows to a large size, though less than the Mangel. Roots half long, white, and much above ground; leaves green. Also grown for feeding; generally yields about three-fourths as much as the Mangel; on some soils has been found to exceed in quantity most of the Mangels. It should have further trial. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Improved Imperial Sugar. —New. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Early Scarcity. —A light red Beet, growing much out of the ground and to a large size, in a good soil. It is much like the Mangel Wurzel, but is more turnip-shaped and has smaller tops. PER PKT., 5, -	10
Swiss Chard. —This variety is cultivated for its leaves, which are used as Spinach. If cut often new and more tender ones will be reproduced. PER PKT., 5, -	15

BORECOLE, or KALE.

[LIN., *Brassica oleracea sabellica*. FR., *Chou vert*. GER., *Grüne Kohl*. SP., *Breton*.]

This belongs to the Cabbage tribe, but has large open heads of curled or wrinkled leaves, and a peculiarly hardy constitution, and will resist the Winter in the South without protection, and remain green and fresh during the season. The entire head is used for greens, and is most tender and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to the frost.

One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by eighteen feet, and produce about four thousand plants.

	CTS. PER OZ.
Green Curled Scotch. —This is the kind most generally cultivated. Height, two feet. PER PKT., 10, -	25
Dwarf Curled. —This is more dwarf, and makes excellent Winter and Spring greens when set out in a light cellar and partially protected from the weather. PER PKT., 10, -	25

BROCCOLI.

[LIN., *Brassica oleracea Botrytis*. FR., *Broccoli*. GER., *Italianische Kohl*. SP., *Brocoli*.]

Broccoli is very nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and is generally supposed to be a variety of that vegetable. It is hardy and more sure to head, but inferior in flavor.

Culture.—Sow thinly in seed-bed when the ground becomes warm, and transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbages. The plants in the seed-bed should be kept well thinned and free from weeds, or else they will run up tall and slender. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun. It generally succeeds best in fresh loamy soil, in good heart, without manure. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by eighteen feet.

Early Purple.—This is a good kind, of deep purple color, and close-headed at first, but is apt to branch soon, especially if on rich ground. Height, two to three feet. PER PKT., 10, - 60 |

Early White.—The heads are of a close texture and pure white color. Habits much like the purple. PER PKT., 10, - 75 |

Purple Cape.—This has a close, compact head, of beautiful brownish purple color; the leaves are erect, concave, lobed at the bottom; it becomes green when boiled, has an excellent flavor, and is the best variety for northern latitudes. PER PKT., 10, - 60 |

Green Cape.—This sort is similar to the Purple except in color, though a little larger, and not quite as sure to head. PER PKT., 10, - 6 |

New, White Sprouting (Lee's).—This great novelty produces a large crown or center-head of good, close texture, the stem producing forty to fifty smaller heads. PER PKT., 15, - |

Walcheren.—The heads are large, firm, and white, closely resembling Cauliflower, except that the leaves are not so plain. PER PKT., 10, - 75 |

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[LIN., *Brassica oleracea rubra*. FR., *Chou pomme rouge*. GER., *Roth Kopf kohl*. SP., *Breton de Bruselas*.]

This variety of the Cabbage produces an elongated stem three or four feet high, from the sides of which sprout out shoots which form small green heads resembling Cabbages, from one to two inches in diameter, ranged spirally along the stem. The main leaves should be broken down in the Fall if they do not drop off, to give the heads room to grow. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by eighteen feet, and produce about four thousand plants. Used for Fall and Winter greens; hardy; treat like Scotch Kale. PER PKT., 10, - 35 |

CABBAGE.

[LIN., *Brassica oleracea*. pl. var. FR., *Chou pomme*. GER., *Kopf Kohl*. SP., *Repollo*.]

The Cabbage is, of all culinary vegetables, the most ancient, and most extensively cultivated. In its wild state it is a biennial, growing naturally on the sea-shore in different parts of England.

Soil and Culture.—Cabbages require a rich, heavy mould, rather clayey than sandy, moist, but not too wet. It can scarcely be too well manured or thoroughly worked. The early and main Summer crops are sometimes sown early in Autumn and protected in cold-frames during the Winter, and transplanted in Spring, though more generally sown in hotbeds, or very early in some warm place in open ground. Eighteen inches by two feet is the common distance for these varieties. For field culture should put the rows two and a half feet apart. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by eighteen feet, and produce about four thousand plants. The late varieties should be sown from the first to the middle of May, and transplanted when about six inches high, in rows three feet apart, plants two and a half feet. This will be found near enough if the soil is properly prepared. "Clump-root" is a disease of the Cabbage tribe, affecting the roots, which become distorted, knobby, and monstrously swollen. It is caused by the larvæ of a little weevil, and prevails mostly in old gardeaus. It is attributed to the too frequent repetition of Cabbages on the same ground, to the character of the manure, and dry weather. Old dry manure, particularly hog dung, full of insects, is most likely to produce the disorder. It sometimes does not show itself till the plants are half grown, when there is no remedy. It is indicated by the leaves wilting and flagging in sunny weather. The disorder is not constitutional, but affects Broccoli, Cauliflower, and all kinds of Cabbage, in the same ground. It is avoided by a rotation of crops, change of manure, and deep tillage, turning up to the surface a good portion of the subsoil. To avoid the black fly sow in boxes of earth, raised two feet above the ground, which must be kept watered. The plants will be perfectly secure from attack. To preserve Cabbages pull them in a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain, then set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them with heads downwards in long trenches, in a dry situation, nearly or quite out of reach of the frost.

CTS. PER OZ.

- Early York.**—This has long been the best early variety with market gardeners. Heads small, heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored; may be cultivated eighteen inches apart. PER PKT., 5. 25
- Large York.**—Larger and about two weeks later than the Early, which it resembles, though the head is broader, and more firm and solid. PER PKT., 5. 30
- Early Battersea.**—This is a round, flat-headed variety, of excellent quality, good for the principal Summer crop. PER PKT., 10. 25
- Early Sugarloaf** has conical heads, not so close and firm as the Large York—good during the Summer, but loses its flavor late in the season. PER PKT., 10. 35
- Early French Ox-heart.**—An excellent variety, which has long been cultivated, to come in next after the Early York. It grows low on the stump; heads close and firm; color yellowish green. PER PKT., 10. 40
- Early Wakefield.**—This is one of the best early varieties. PER PKT., 10. 35
- Early Winkelsstadt.**—This is a German variety with very close, firm heads, about the size of the Ox-heart, broad at the base, and tapering symmetrically to a point. It retains its freshness well, and is one of the best market varieties for the second early crop. PER PKT., 10. 40
- Pomeranian** has solid, conical heads, which often unite at the top in a twisted form. Color yellowish green. PER PKT., 10. 40
- St. John's Day Drumhead.**—This is a very early English variety; but not much known in our markets. PER PKT., 5. 25
- Premium Flat Dutch.**—This is a splendid Fall and Winter variety, large, low growing, very tender, and one of the best to keep; heads broad and flat at the top, very close and hard, with few outside leaves; color bluish green, turning to a purplish tint in the Fall. With good cultivation, and a proper soil, ninety-five plants in every hundred will produce fine hard heads. We have long had this seed grown expressly for us, and we are confident it cannot be excelled in quality. Sow from 10th to 15th May for main crop. PER PKT., 10. 50
- Mason's Drumhead.**—This is a fine, large, late variety. PER PKT., 10. 35
- Stone Mason.**—This is a splendid variety; heads uniformly large, very compact and exceedingly tender and sweet, and the stump very small and short. This is the leading variety in Boston market. PER PKT., 10. 40
- Marblehead Mammoth.**—This is the largest variety known, some of the heads having attained, under the highest cultivation, the enormous weight of 60 pounds. PER PKT., 25. 1 00
- Green Curled Savoy** does not make a firm head, but the whole is very tender and pleasant flavored; leaves dark green and wrinkled. PER PKT., 10. 40
- Drumhead Savoy.**—Heads large, nearly round, sometimes heart-shaped, quite firm, very tender, excellent for Winter use, and seldom fails to heart well. Very hardy, improve by frost, and approach nearer the richness of the Cauliflower than any other Cabbages. Sow early. PER PKT., 10. 40
- Green Glazed.**—A coarse, loose headed variety, cultivated mostly in hot climates. Color dark shining green. PER PKT., 10. 35
- Large Late Drumhead.**—This is a Fall and Winter variety, with very large, compact heads, of light green color. There are many Cabbages that go by this name, though not exactly alike in appearance. PER PKT., 5. 40
- Large Bergen.**—This is a large, late variety, much like the Drumhead; is firm, tender, and good flavored. Raised for Winter use. PER PKT., 5. 50
- St. Dennis Drumhead and Tete de Mort.**—These are both French varieties, but recently introduced, and are worthy of further trial. PER PKT., 5. 20
- Red Dutch.**—This is grown for pickling, for which it is highly esteemed; heads rather small, oblong, round at the top, and when pure extremely hard and of an intense purplish red color. Sow early, as it requires a long season. PER PKT., 10. 35

CAULIFLOWER.

[LIN., *Brassica oleracea botrytis*. FR., *Chou-fleur*. GER., *Blumenkohl*. SP., *Coliflor*.]

The Cauliflower is one of the most delicate and curious of the Cabbage tribe, the flower buds forming a close, firm cluster of heads, very white and delicate, for which the plant is cultivated. When fully grown it is about four feet high, and in its early stages much resembles Cabbage or Broccoli.

For the Spring and Summer crop sow the early kinds about the middle of September, and protect through the Winter; but for the main crop, sow the early varieties in hotbed or early in Spring, and transplant two and a half feet apart; and the late as soon as the ground becomes warm, and transplant and cultivate like Winter Cabbages. In dry weather, water those not in flower twice a week, and those in flower every second day. As the flower heads show themselves, turn down some of the larger leaves to defend them from the sun and rain, and to preserve them perfectly white and compact. They require good soil and culture. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four and one-half by twenty feet, and produce about five thousand plants.

CTS. PER OZ.

Walcheren. —This is a most excellent variety from Germany, very vigorous and hardy, producing close compact heads of a fine flavor. There is an early and late variety.	
PER PKT., 10, -	75
Half Early Paris. —This has been the standard variety. It heads early, and produces very fine compact heads. PER PKT., 15, -	1 25
Erfurt's Extra Early. —A new variety, which promises to be one of the best in cultivation. Leaves long, large, waved, and serrated on the borders; stalk of medium height; head close, compact, and of beautiful color. PER PKT., 50.	
Lenormand's Extra Large is of medium height, with broad winged leaves and very large head. PER PKT., 25.	2 50
Mitchell's Hardy. —A new English variety, heads small, compact and handsome. PER PKT., 10, -	1 00
London. —There are two varieties, early and late, and both are highly esteemed. PER PKT., 10, -	75
Large Stadtholder. —A new German variety, heads large, compact, and of fine flavor. PER PKT., 15, -	1 00
Asiatic. —This is a new hardy variety, which promises to be a great acquisition to the late varieties. PER PKT., 10, -	75

CARDOON.

[LIN., *Cynara Cardunculus*. FR., *Cardon*. GER., *Kardomen*.]

Culture.—Though a perennial it is better to sow the seed early in Spring where the plants are to remain, in light deep soil and not very rich. When the plants are two or three feet high, bind the leaves of each plant together, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The rows should be five or six feet apart and the plants fourteen inches. One ounce will sow a drill one hundred feet long.

CTS. PER OZ.

This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Candia. It much resembles the Globe Artichoke, but grows taller. The blanched stalks of the inner leaves are used for soups, stews and salads in Autumn and Winter. The Spanish is considered the best. PER PKT., 10, 40

CARROT.

[LIN., *Daucus Carota*. FR., *Carotte*. GER., *Gelbe Rube*. SP., *Zanahoria*.]

The Carrot is a hardy biennial, common in many parts of Britain in sandy soils. In its wild state it is small, dry, sticky and strong-flavored; but cultivated, is large, succulent, and one of the most important vegetables.

Soil and Culture.—The late Carrots require a light mellow soil mixed with sand, which should be well manured the year previous. Cultivate deep and thorough. Subsoiling is necessary to obtain the largest crops. Sow in drills twenty inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. Sow early in May. Many have an idea that Carrots should be sown late, and have lost their crops in consequence. If you must sow late, soak the seed twenty-four hours in moderately warm water, and mix it with plaster; then sow in freshly prepared ground. To keep during the Winter, dig them in a dry time, when the roots will be clean, and deposit them in a cool cellar, mixed with dry sand. They are sometimes buried in the same way in pits below the frost. They must be kept dry. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four and one-half by thirty feet.

CTS. PER OZ.

Early Frame.—A good variety for forcing. It is about two inches in diameter, and nearly the same depth. Color reddish orange; very delicate; fine-grained and well flavored. PER PKT., 10, 25

Early Short French.—Fine flavor, good for soups and table use generally. PER PKT., 10, 25

Early Horn.—An early short variety. The tap-root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance; color deep orange, grain fine, and flavor excellent. This variety is growing in favor for a field crop, some thinking it the very best. For this purpose, sow and allow the plants to stand very thickly in the rows, and, in growing, the plants will crowd each other out much as Onions do, and in this way very large crops have been produced. PER PKT., 5, 20

Long Orange.—This has long been the standard sort; roots long, smooth and deep, orange color, suitable for the table and field culture. PER PKT., 5, 15

Extra Orange, (Hybrid).—This variety resembles the Long Orange, but is superior to it in every respect, being larger, as good flavored, of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. The best variety for field crops. PER PKT., 10, 20

Long White Belgian.—Large size, grows about one-third above ground, roots pure white, with small tops, skin green above ground. It has been recommended for farm cultivation, but is not as nutritious as the deeper colored, and does not keep as well. PER PKT., 5, 15

Attingham.—Medium size, skin nearly bright red; flesh bright, lively and crisp. It is difficult to procure the variety in its purity, as it is very liable to sport, even though the roots are selected with the greatest care. PER PKT., 5, 15

CELERY.

[LIN., *Apium graveolens*. FR., *Celeri*. GER., *Sellerie*. SP., *Apio*.]

Celery is a hardy biennial plant, a native of Britain, and known in its wild state by the name of Smallage. In its native state it has a rank, coarse taste, but by cultivation has become one of the luxuries of the garden and very profitable for market.

Culture.—For early Summer and Autumn Celery, sow in hotbed in February; when the plants are three inches high, transplant to slight hotbed three inches apart, to make them strong for final planting. For the main crop sow early in Spring, *very shallow*, in seed-bed, which should be beaten lightly with the back of a spade to settle the earth firmly about the seeds. The plants will not generally make their appearance until the third or fourth week. When three inches high prick them out into intermediate beds three or four inches apart, and when about six inches high transplant them into trenches for blanching, six inches apart. Dig the trenches four feet apart, a foot wide, and six inches deep; before setting the plants work in three or four inches of well rotted manure half a spade deep. The tops and roots of the plants, if long, should be trimmed off before setting; also pinch off the side shoots; water if necessary. When the plants have attained a considerable size commence earthing up. Each plant should be held firmly with one hand, and well pulverized soil drawn around with the other. Care should be had not to earth too high at once. The center should always be left quite free. Celery may be good or poor, according to its culture. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and a half by twenty feet. CTS. PER OZ.

Cole's Red Solid. —Very compact, solid, crisp, and of superior quality; one of the best red varieties. PER PKT., 10, -	35
White Solid is in general cultivation; clear, white, solid and crisp. PER PKT., 10, -	30
Seymour's White and Red grow to a large size; stalks round, crisp and solid. PER PKT., 10, -	35
Cole's Crystal White. —An excellent variety; stalks short, thick, crisp, tender and very solid; one of the best. PER PKT., 10, -	35
Red Solid. —A good red variety. PER PKT., 10, -	35
Laing's Mammoth Red. —A very large English variety, well recommended, but not much known here; the plants are said to weigh eight to twelve pounds when well cultivated. PER PKT., 10, -	40
Self-Blanching. —Good for early use. PER PKT., 10, -	35
Lenormand's Extra Fine. —A new, white variety from France. Solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; first class in every way. PER PKT., 10, -	75
Incomparable. —A late, dwarf, white variety from England; will keep for a long time. It is fine-grained, juicy, and highly recommended. PER PKT., 10, -	50
Manchester's Giant White. —This new variety from England is the largest white variety yet known. It is solid, firm and crisp, and highly recommended by English gardeners. PER PKT., 10, -	50

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Curled.—Sow early in Spring; when two or three inches high transplant into flat beds fifteen inches apart; water abundantly. This variety of Celery has a continual tendency to revert from the knob-rooted form to that which is natural to it and hence, like Turnips, will not attain a large size if much earthed up. Still the Celery to be eatable requires to be blanched, and must be earthed up to a certain extent, but as little as possible. PER PKT., 10, - 35

CHERVIL.

[LIN., *Scandix cerefolium*. FR., *Cerfeuil*. GER., *Gartenkerbel*.]

An annual cultivated and used like Parsley.

The foliage is delicately and beautifully frilled, and on this account is much employed for garnishing. Sow in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to ten or twelve inches. Protect during the Winter with frames or evergreen branches. PER PKT., 10, - 25

BULBOUS ROOTED CHERVIL.

[*Chærophyllum Bulbosum*.]

This New Vegetable, from England, is thus described by English gardeners:—

"The quality of this very interesting and valuable root being proved to rank worthy of a place amongst culinary vegetables, it is now offered to the notice of cultivators. In size and shape the root assumes the proportions of a small Dutch Carrot, but by English culture it will reach a larger bulk; it possesses a clear, pure, feculent flesh, and imparts a flavor, when boiled, between the Chestnut and the Potato, and even in its raw state, it is of a pleasant nutty flavor. Its treatment is much like the Carrot, sowing in August and September, in good substantial soil, watering in dry weather, and protecting from slugs by a slight surface dressing of lime or clean ashes. The roots are ripened by July, and can be preserved until April if occasionally examined to prevent premature growth. Being perfectly hardy the frost is of no injury to it, consequently the roots may safely be planted in Autumn when intended to produce seed, which also ripens with the tuber, and retains its vitality for several years; but if not sown within two months after its maturity the germinating power is retarded several months, to avoid which the seed should be preserved in sand, by which means it enables the grower to sow for successional crops at any given time. Its easy culture, perfect hardness, and pleasant flavor combined, are valuable features in favor of its recommendation for culture." PER PKT., 15, - 50

CHICORY.

[LIN., *Cichorium Intybus*. FR., *Chicoree Sauvage*. GER., *Gemeine Cichorie*.]

This is a hardy perennial plant much resembling the broad leaved Endive. The leaves are used for a Winter salad, and the roots are dried and ground, and used as a substitute for Coffee. The Chicory Root has for some time been imported in large quantities by our Coffee merchants, and mixed with Coffee in various proportions, and has also been sold in considerable quantity as a substitute for Coffee. It is claimed that the flavor of Coffee is much improved by mixing one-fourth part of prepared Chicory Root with it before cooking, and that the deleterious effects of Coffee are thus entirely removed. The soil should be of the same

nature, and prepared in the same manner, as for Parsneps and Carrots. Sow the seed in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to four or five inches in the rows. In the Fall dig the roots, and after cleansing cut lengthwise into four pieces, and afterward into pieces about one inch long. It may then be strung and dried like Apples, or put in an oven, which may be better when convenient. When raised in large quantities it is kiln dried. When thus cured it is ready for use. Roast and grind the same as Coffee. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half by thirty feet; four pounds one acre. CTS. PER OZ. 20

Improved Large, or Coffee.—PER PKT., 10, - - - - -

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

[LIN., *Triandria Monogyn.* FR., *Mache.* GER., *Ackersalat.* SP., *Valeriana.*]

A diminutive annual plant about one foot high, is cultivated for Winter and Spring salad. Sow in September, very thickly, in well prepared soil, and cover about one-fourth of an inch deep. Press the ground firmly together with the back of a spade, or by treading carefully over the entire surface. In cold climates protect during the Winter with a slight covering of straw. Keep free from weeds. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

CORN (Indian.)

[LIN., *Lea Mays.* FR., *Mais.* GER., *Velschkorn.* SP., *Maiz.*]

Universally grown for boiling in its green state, and when planted at proper intervals may be had for the table from early Summer till frost comes.

The medium and late varieties require a rich soil. Plant diagonally in rows three feet apart, hills three and a half for the larger varieties, and two and a half for the smaller, and leave three or four plants to a hill. Plant in May, and for a succession every week till July. For field varieties see Agricultural Seeds. CTS. PER QT. 25

Smith's Early White.—This is a small eight rowed variety, the earliest in market, though not sweet; cob and kernels white. PER PKT., 10, - - - - -

Early Burlington.—A very early market variety; cob and kernels white, and in the true variety slightly indented; the ear good size, but rather short. An excellent early table variety, though not sweet. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 25

Extra Early Dwarf.—This is a new sweet variety. The medium height of the stalk is two and a half feet. The cob is white, ear small, fine formed, eight rowed, and Corn very sweet. This is the earliest of the sweet varieties. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 40

Darling's Extra Early.—This is the earliest of the tall sweet varieties; ears small, well formed, and very sweet. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Asylum Sweet.—A medium early variety; ears large size and Corn fine flavor; one of the best. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Red Cob Sweet.—Eight rowed, cob red, kernels very large, deep, and in straight rows; ears long and well filled; one of the best varieties for the main crop. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Red Cob Sweet.—Another early variety, ten rowed; kernels frequently irregular; ears large size, and Corn of the finest flavor; one of the very best varieties for main early crop. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Mammoth Sweet.—The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen rowed; cob white, large and well filled. Very productive and fine flavored. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Large Late Sweet.—This is a very large late variety; ears very long; cob white, eight rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Evergreen Sweet.—The latest, and said to be the sweetest variety. One stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green till frost comes. Cob medium size, white; kernels small, deep, frequently irregular in the rows. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

Tuscarora.—This is a large variety, with large, flour white kernels, a little indented; eight rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 20

Parching.—The white and yellow are good and very productive varieties. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 30

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[LIN., *Lepidium sativum.* FR., *Cresson alenois.* GER., *Kresse.* SP., *Mastuerzo.*

Extensively used as a small salad. Sow thickly in shallow drills every two weeks through the season, and give occasional waterings in dry weather. One ounce will sow a bed four by thirty feet. CTS. PER OZ. 10

Extra Curled.—PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 10

Broad Leaved.—PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 10

Broad Leaved Winter.—PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 20

The above varieties are of easy cultivation in any common garden soil.

Water Cress.—This variety differs much from the others, being an aquatic plant of prostrate habit, and producing small oval leaves. In order to grow it to perfection a bed must be made beside a running stream. When the plants are well up they should be thinned or transplanted to ten inches apart. The beds will come into bearing the second season, and continue a long time. They may be protected during the cold weather by a deeper covering of water. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 60

CUCUMBER.

[LIN., *Cucumis sativus.* FR., *Concombre.* GER., *Gurke.* SP., *Pepino.*]

The Cucumber is a tender annual, a native of the East Indies. It has long been cultivated in all vegetable gardens, and is highly esteemed in warm weather for its cooling and refreshing qualities, and for pickling.

Culture.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats, or a layer of straw. When the plants are up admit fresh air from the back part in pleasant weather, and when they show their third rough leaf nip the end of the vine, which will cause it to branch and bear earlier. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subsides. To obtain early Cucumbers in the open garden they may be started in a hotbed by taking

pieces of heavy turf or sod, from six to twelve inches square, and placing them grass side down, and planting the seed on the top. When the plants are of sufficient size, and the weather is warm enough, remove to carefully prepared hills, and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop plant the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, using a shovelful of warm, well rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about one-half inch deep with well pulverized soil, and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when cut of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. One ounce will plant 100 to 125 hills. CTS. PER OZ.

Early Russian.—This is the earliest variety, producing Cucumbers about ten days earlier than the Early White Spine, or Cluster. It resembles the Cluster in growth and quality, though smaller and not so prolific. PER PKT., 10, 25

Early White Spine.—Best variety for the table; grows good size, uniformly straight and smooth, is tender and excellent flavored; dark green, with white prickles; a good kind for forcing, or for field culture; a great bearer, retaining its fresh appearance much longer than most other varieties. Extensively cultivated for New York market. PER PKT., 5, 20

Early Frame.—This is an old and well known hotbed variety, of medium size, straight and handsome. PER PKT., 5, 15

Early Cluster.—An early, short, prickly, seedy variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer. PER PKT., 5, 15

Short Green.—Medium size, dark green, short, straight, and a good bearer. PER PKT., 5, 15

Long Green Prickly.—An excellent variety, long, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp; has but few seeds. It is a good table variety, and makes beautiful, hard, and brittle pickles. It is a great bearer. PER PKT., 5, 25

Long Green Turkey.—One of the longest varieties, growing from twelve to eighteen inches long; color dark green, and very solid, producing but few seeds. A very fine and productive Cucumber. PER PKT., 10, 30

London Long Green.—This is similar in size, shape and quality to the Long Green Prickly, but grows rather longer, being about twenty to twenty-four inches in length. PER PKT., 10, 30

Gherkin or West India.—A very small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, having more the appearance of a Burr than a Cucumber. It is late and full of seeds; used for pickling. The seeds vegetate slowly. PER PKT., 10, 50

Charlewood's Ridge.—One of the best English varieties, and very productive. PER PKT., 10, 40

New German Hybrid.—This fine new variety was obtained by hybridizing the Long Green varieties with the White Spine, and after being thoroughly tested is found to be one of the most valuable for common table use. PER PKT., 10, 40

Cuthill's White and Black Spine grow from six to nine inches long, hardy, early, and productive. Excellent for forcing. PER PKT., 10, 40

Snow's Horticultural, Sagg's Exhibition, Manchester Prize, Godfrey's Black Spine, Young's Hybrid, Black Spine, Head's Conqueror, are all first class English varieties, and many of them are highly esteemed, especially for hotbed culture. These and other prize varieties. PER PKT., 25.

EGG PLANT.

[LIN., *Solanum Melongena*. FR., *Melongene*. GER., *Tollapfel*. SP., *Berengena*.]

The Egg Plant is a tender annual, a native of Africa, requiring a hotbed to bring it to perfection in this latitude.

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in March, and after they have shown two or three proper leaves, prick them out into another hotbed, or plant them in pots, from which they can be transplanted to good, warm, rich ground, two and a half feet apart each way. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by twenty feet, and produce about 2500 plants. CTS. PER OZ.

Early Long Purple.—Early and productive. Fruit long, and of excellent quality. PER PKT., 10, 75

Improved Oval Purple.—This is the variety generally cultivated. The fruit is large, of fine deep purple color, and of excellent flavor. PER PKT., 10, 75

White China.—Fruit milk white, egg-shaped, from three to five inches long, and two to three in diameter; grown principally for ornament. PER PKT., 10, 75

Scarlet French.—This fine new variety grows about two feet high, producing fruit of a whitish color at first, but which matures to the brightest waxy scarlet. It is very productive, and good for the table when in its changing state. As an ornamental plant it is most unique, having fruit white, yellow, yellow tinged with red, and brilliant scarlet. PER PKT., 10, 1 25

ENDIVE.

[LIN., *Cichorium Endivie*. FR., *Chicorce des Jardins*. GER., *Endivie*. SP., *Endibia*.]

This is a hardy annual, a native of China and Japan; cultivated for its stocky head of leaves, which, after being blanched, are used for Autumn and Winter salad. There are some seventeen or eighteen varieties, but only one or two are much used.

Culture.—Sow from late in Spring till middle of Summer in shallow drills, fourteen inches apart, and thin the plants to one foot. When they have advanced to full growth, some should have their leaves tied up every week or fortnight to blanch. Tie them regularly together a little above the middle, moderately close. If the soil be light and dry, earth them up half way. This must be done in dry weather; blanching will be completed in from one to three weeks, according to the weather. One ounce will sow a seed-bed four by twenty feet, and produce about 3000 plants. CTS. PER OZ.

Green Curled.—This is the variety most cultivated. It is hardy, and has beautifully curled dark green leaves, very crisp and tender. PER PKT., 10, 35

White Curled.—This resembles the Green, except in color and hardness. PER PKT., 10, 35

Broad Leaved.—Leaves broad, light green, nearly plain; used principally in soups and stews. PER PKT., 10, 35

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP CABBAGE.[LIN., *Brassica Gongiloides*. FR., *Chou-Rave*. GER., *Kohl Rabi*uber. SP., *Col de nabo*.]

This partakes of the properties of both Turnip and Cabbage. It is turnip-shaped, with protuberant stems covering the surface.

Culture.—Sow at the same period as the Swedish or Ruta-baga Turnip, and may be cultivated in the same way, remembering to leave the chief part of the stems uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until late in the Spring—even later than those of the Swedes. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Early White Vienna.—Dwarf, small, early; bulb firm, glossy and handsome; flesh white, tender and succulent when young, or till it attains the size of an Early Dutch Turnip. PER PKT., 10. CTS. PER OZ. 40

Early Purple Vienna.—Similar to the White except in color, which is a beautiful purple. These two varieties are principally used for the table, and are said to be sweeter and more nutritious than the Cabbage or White Turnip. PER PKT., 10. 40

Large White.—Bulb large, measuring six to eight inches in diameter, and weighing eight to ten pounds; chiefly used for farm purposes. PER PKT., 5. 25

Large Purple.—Similar to the White except in color. PER PKT., 5. 25

LEEK.[LIN., *Allium Porrum*. FR., *Porreau*. GER., *Zweibel*. SP., *Puerro*.]

This is a hardy biennial species of Onion, a native of Switzerland. Is used mostly in soups and stews.

Soil and Culture.—The soil should be light and rich, lying on a dry subsoil, and when mature is necessary use good compost mixed with sand. Sow in April in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches. Earth up in the course of cultivation. If desired to blanch very high, when six or eight inches high earth up like Celery, only leave the soil loose as possible around the stem of the plant, as if it was standing in the center of a hollow cylinder. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four by eight feet, and produce about 2000 plants.

Large London.—A strong plant, with broad leaves growing around on all sides of the plant. This is preferred in the London market. PER PKT., 10. CTS. PER OZ. 40

Scotch, or Flag.—This differs from the other in having leaves on two sides only. It has the preference here. PER PKT., 10. 40

LETTUCE.[LIN., *Lactuca sativa*. FR., *Laitue*. GER., *Gartensalat*.]

The Lettuce is a hardy annual, but from what country is unknown. It is a well known salad; the leaves are large, and differ much in form and color in the different varieties. There are two classes; the Cabbage, or round heads, with broad spreading leaves; and the Cos, with the long heads and upright, oblong leaves.

Soil and Culture.—All the sorts grow freely on any rich, mellow soil that is light and dry. To obtain a constant supply sow twice every month from February throughout the season. For heading transplant to one foot apart. The varieties sown in Autumn should be protected throughout the Winter with a light covering of straw, or, what is better, evergreen boughs. Remove the covering gradually in Spring. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four by forty feet.

Early Curled Silesia.—A very superior early variety of strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head of excellent flavor. For forcing and Spring sowing it is highly esteemed; a good variety for Summer use; seed white. PER PKT., 5. CTS. PER OZ. 40

Early Tennis Ball is a well formed, good sized Cabbage variety, light green, one of the earliest to head, and a good variety for Spring use. There are two varieties, the white and black seed. PER PKT., 5. 40

Royal Cape Head.—Resembles in size and shape the Tennis Ball, but does not head up quite as early, but the heads are harder and stand the heat better. A first class variety; seed white. PER PKT., 5. 40

Mammoth.—One of the largest varieties; grows in the Cabbage form, but does not make very close heads; leaves brownish, tender and excellent, remains a long time in head, which makes it very desirable for market. seed white. PER PKT., 5. 25

Large Malta has a large oblong head, rather loose and very crisp; leaves large, light green, and have an icy appearance. seed white. In some catalogues is called Ice Cos. PER PKT., 5. 40

Golden Ruffle.—A beautifully ruffled variety, raised more for its fine appearance than for its good quality. Seed black. PER PKT., 5. 30

Royal Summer Cabbage.—The leaves are very uniform, and nearly all turn in, forming a good sized, close head, a little flattened. Color light yellow. It stands the Summer well, and is one of the very best varieties. Seed white. PER PKT., 5. 30

White Berlin.—This is a good variety for general use, heads finely and stands the Summer well; seed black. PER PKT., 10. 25

Large India.—One of the largest varieties, looking much like the Silesia, less curled, leaves whiter, and sometimes edged with pink. Forms very large, round heads, which cut white, brittle and almost transparent. No Lettuce withstands the heat better; seed white, and produced in small quantity. PER PKT., 10. 50

White Spring.—Used principally for forcing, or for early bunching; grows quick, color light green, seed white. PER PKT., 10. 25

THE COS LETTUCES—*Paris Green, White, Spotted and Grey*, grow upright, with long, narrow leaves, and should be tied up to blanch eight or ten days before cutting. They soon run to seed. PER PKT., 10. 40

Brown Dutch.—One of the hardiest sorts, generally sown in Autumn. Grows in the Cabbage form, but does not make very close heads. Seed white and yellow. PER PKT., 10. 40

CTS. PER OZ.

Hammersmith's Hardy Green.—This is one of the hardiest and best Winter varieties. Sow in Autumn. Seed white. PER PKT., 10. 40

Blood Red.—This is a variety of the Cabbage Lettuce, though it does not form a very close head. It is raised more for its fine appearance than for its excellence. Pure seed of this variety is difficult to obtain. PER PKT., 10. 40

Butter.—New French variety, very highly recommended. PER PKT., 10. 40

Boston Curled.—This is a new variety, of great beauty, and of very superior quality for the table. The symmetry of its growth, and the fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental. PER PKT., 10. 36

LETTUCE (Perennial.)

This variety has a habit of duration distinct from all others; leaves about ten inches long, green, thick and fleshy, deeply cut. When fully developed the plant is about two and one-half feet high. For table use the leaves need blanching by earthing up or tying together. PER PKT., 10. 40

MARTYNIA.—For Pickling.

Culture.—Plant in May, in the open ground three feet apart, in three feet rows, when the plants are to remain leaving only one plant in a hill. If for early use, sow in hotbed, and transplant. With good cultivation they are very productive. CTS. PER OZ.

Cranioalaria. PER PKT., 10. 50

Lutea. PER PKT., 10. 50

MELON (Musk Varieties.)

[LIN., *Cucumis Melo*. FR., *Melon*. GER., *Melone*. SP., *Melon*.]

The Melon is a tender annual, a native of warm climates, but from what country originally is doubtful. It is one of the richest and most delicious fruits, which causes it to be cultivated in every climate that will admit of its growth.

Culture.—Plant late in Spring in light, dry, sandy soil, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with rotten compost. Put a dozen seeds in each hill, and when out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. To preserve from bugs, mix equal parts of yellow snuff and lime, and sift on the plants with a fine sieve when the dew is on. When they have four or five rough leaves the end of the main shoot may be pinched off, which will strengthen the growth of the vines and cause the lateral to put forth sooner, and bring the fruit earlier to maturity. To preserve melons pure, they must be planted a great distance apart. When they are ripe the stem will cleave from the fruit. A rough-netted skin is the most sure indication of a high flavored Melon. One ounce of seed will plant one hundred to one hundred and twenty hills. CTS. PER OZ.

Nutmeg.—A handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends, and roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet and high flavored. Weight about two pounds, very uniform. PER PKT., 5. 20

Green Citron.—This is similar to the Nutmeg; flesh green, melting, sugary. PER PKT., 5. 20

Pine Apple.—A dark green, oval Melon, small size, rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy and sweet. PER PKT., 5. 20

Skittiman's Fine-Netted.—This is a small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, and very delicious. It is the earliest of the green fleshed Melons. PER PKT., 5. 20

Yellow Cantaloupe.—Good sized, round-oval shaped, netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon color, thick, and musk-flavored; earlier than the green sorts. It is a good bearer and highly esteemed. Weight four to five pounds. PER PKT., 5. 20

Christiana.—A very fine variety, recently introduced, color yellowish green, fine-netted; shape round, flattened at the ends, very deep-ribbed; not as uniform in size and shape as the Nutmeg; flesh yellow and very juicy. Weight three to four pounds. PER PKT., 5. 30

Ward's Nectar.—A new green-fleshed variety, claimed to be the richest, sweetest and spiciest of all. PER PKT., 25.

Large Musk.—This is the largest variety; long-oval shape, deeply-ribbed, flesh thick, light salmon color, and of peculiar musk flavor, early and productive. This kind is used in its green state for mangoes. PER PKT., 5. 20

White Japan, New.—The seeds of this fine Melon are direct from Japan. It is said to be the finest Melon of the kind yet introduced. PER PKT., 10. 40

NEW VARIETIES—Early Rock Cantaloupe, Large Portuguese, Green Japan, Pine Apple, (red flesh.) Large Green Persian. PER PKT., 15.

English Frame Varieties, PER PKT., 25.

MELON (Water.)

[LIN., *Cucurbita citrullus*. FR., *Pastèque*. GER., *Wassermelone*. SP., *Sandia*.]

This is held in high estimation, in all warm climates, for its refreshing coolness and delicious sweetness.

Soil and Culture.—Plant in hills, eight feet apart, in sandy soil, well manured in the hill with thoroughly decomposed manure, as soon as the weather becomes settled and the ground warm. One ounce of seed will plant thirty to forty hills. CTS. PER OZ.

Mountain Sweet.—This is a very fine variety of recent introduction; shape long oval; color dark green; rind thin; flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet, and delicious. One of the best for general culture. PER PKT., 5. 15

Mountain Sprout.—A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab colored seeds; a good variety. Is sometimes called Long Carolina. PER PKT., 5. 20

Black Spanish.—Shape oblong, large; skin dark green; rind moderately thick; flesh scarlet, rich, and very sweet. One of the best hardy varieties. Seeds black. PER PKT., 5. 20

CTS. PER OZ.

Ice Cream.—Medium size, nearly globular; color pale green and white; rind remarkably thin; flesh solid to the center, scarlet, crisp, and excellent flavor; seeds light brown and small. It is not a good market variety, on account of the thinness of the rind, but excellent for private gardens. It is a native of the Mediterranean coast, and sometimes called Imperial. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 20

Orange.—This is a new, small sized variety; oval-shaped, striped, with a remarkably thin rind—sometimes not more than a quarter of an inch thick—which peels off like an Orange; flesh scarlet, solid to the center, and very delicious. There are two varieties, one with white seeds, the other with dark brown. Highly esteemed for private gardens. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 40

Citron for Preserving.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid; seeds red; weight six to ten pounds. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

Japan Pie Melon.—A new variety used as a substitute for Apples in making pies. It resembles the Mountain Sprout Water-Melon in appearance; will keep a long time. The Pie Melon has gradually worked itself into favor, and we believe when the manner of preparing it for table use is fully understood it will be universally esteemed. Full directions accompany each packet. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 20

MUSTARD.

[LIN., *Sinapis*. FR., *Moutarde*. GER., *Seuf*.

Mustard is a hardy annual, cultivated as a small salad, for greens for the table, and medicinal purposes, and for seasoning pickles.

Culture.—For salad in Summer sow thickly in a shady place, and use like common Cress. For seed sow early in two feet drills, and thin to six inches. The crop must be gathered before fully ripe, in a cloudy day, or early in the morning, to prevent the seed from shelling. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half by ten feet. CTS. PER LB.

Yellow (*S. alba*).—This is usually preferred for salad. The leaves are a light green, pinatifid, mild and tender when young; the pods round, rough, and abruptly terminated; seed light yellow. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 35

Brown (*S. nigra*).—This is a much larger plant than the Yellow, and has much darker leaves; flowers small; pods smooth and lying close to the stem; seed brown; very pungent. It is preferred for grinding. 35

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

[LIN., *Tropaeolum*. FR., *Capucim*. GER., *Kapuzinerblume*. SP., *Capuchina*.]

An annual, a native of Peru. In its native country it lives several seasons, but here is unable to sustain our Winter, and is treated as an annual; it is cultivated both for use and ornament; leaves eaten in salads, flowers used as a garnish for dishes; flower-buds and green seed-pods, when plump and tender, preserved in vinegar make excellent pickles.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in drills about one inch deep—the Tall (generally used) by the side of a fence or trellis work; the Dwarf to form borders or alleys. One ounce will sow a row twenty-five feet long. CTS. PER OZ.

Tall.—PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 25

Dwarf.—PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 40

OKRA.

[LIN., *Hibiscus esculentus*. FR., *Gombo*. GER., *Essbarer*. SP., *Quimbombo*.]

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like Asparagus.

Culture.—Plant late in the Spring, in hills two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. Gather the pods when young and tender. One ounce will sow a row one hundred feet long. CTS. PER OZ.

Long Green.—Long, green, smooth pods. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

Improved Short Green.—Smaller; green, smooth, round pods. PER PKT., 5, - - - - - 15

ONION.

[LIN., *Allium cepa*. FR., *Oignon*. GER., *Zwiebel*. SP., *Cebolla*.]

The Onion is a biennial plant, supposed to be a native of Spain. It is distinguished from other alliacaceous plants by its large fistular leaves, swelling stalk, coated bulbous root, and large globular head of flowers, which expand the second year in June and July.

Soil.—To raise large Onions the soil must be loamy, of good depth, and very rich. It should be prepared by heavily manuring with rich compost—avoiding fresh stable manure—thoroughly harrowed and raked fine, and receive a coat of wood ashes for a top dressing.

Culture.—Sow in drills thirteen inches apart at the rate of five pounds to the acre. The sowing is generally done with machines which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity per acre, so that they will never need thinning. Some gardeners sow four pounds and some six pounds to the acre, varying according to the kind of soil. If convenient, immediately after sowing, go over the ground with a light roller. At the first and second weeding draw the earth up to the plants a little, but at the third, brush it away with the fingers that they may bottom above ground. A dressing of wood ashes applied after the second weeding is very beneficial. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation in crops, and succeed better by being raised on the same ground for a succession of years, if kept highly manured. One ounce will sow a bed four by fifty feet. CTS. PER OZ.

Early Red.—The earliest variety, rather smaller, lighter colored, and more flat-shaped than the Large Red; ripens last of July; productive and keeps well. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 50

Large Red Wethersfield.—This grows to a large size; deep red, thick, approaching to round in shape. Close-grained, good flavored, and very productive. It ripens in September, and keeps well. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 50

Large Yellow.—The common, well known Yellow variety, rather flat-shaped and excellent flavored. Good to keep. Sometimes is called the Silver Skin. PER PKT., 10, - - - - - 50

CTS. PER OZ.

- Danvers Yellow.**—This fine variety originated in Danvers. It is a thick, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored, and yields most abundantly; ripens early, and keeps equal to the best. It is fast taking the place of the Common Yellow. PER PKT., 10, 50
- White Portugal.**—A very mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to a good size; resembles in shape the common Yellow; color white, tinged with green; ripens early, but is difficult to keep; is also called Silver Skin in some catalogues. PER PKT., 10, 50

ORACHE, or MOUNTAIN SPINACH.[LIN., *Atriplex hortensis*. FR., *Arroche*. GER., *Meldekroust*. SP., *Armuelle*.]

This is a hardy annual, a native of Tartary. It grows three to four feet high, with variously shaped thick, oblong leaves, pale green, cut at the edges, and of slightly acid flavor. The leaves and tender shoots are used like Spinach. It is sown in drills two feet apart, and plants thinned to one foot. PER PKT., 5, 20

PARSLEY.[LIN., *Apium Petroselinum*. FR., *Persil*. GER., *Petersilie*. SP., *Perejil*.]

The Parsley is a hardy biennial, a native of Sardinia. It is a well known and agreeable savory herb, used as a garnish, and for seasoning.

Culture.—Soak the seed a few hours in warm water, and sow very early in Spring in one foot drills. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and often fails if sown in dry weather. One ounce will sow a bed four by fifty feet. CTS. PER OZ.

Plain Leaved.—Hardy, strong, growing with plain, dark green leaves. PER PKT., 5, 15

Curled Leaved.—This is dwarf and tender, with yellowish green leaves beautifully crimped and curled. PER PKT., 5, 15

Dunnett's Garnishing.—New and fine. PER PKT., 10.

Hamburg or Rooted.—Used for flavoring soups. PER PKT., 10, 35

PARSNEP.[LIN., *Pastinaca sativa*. FR., *Panais*. GER., *Pastinake*. SP., *Pastinaca*.]

The Parsnep is a biennial British plant found in calcareous soils by road-sides. It has long been a garden vegetable, and is much esteemed.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in very deep, rich soil, in rows of sixteen to eighteen inches apart, and thin to six inches. One ounce will sow a bed four by fifty feet. CTS. PER OZ.

Early Short French.—A new early variety. PER PKT., 10, 20

Gurnsey.—The standard variety, and considered the best in cultivation. Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side shoots, tender, sugary, and most excellently flavored. The tops are small, and tinged with red at the crown. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well. PER PKT., 5, 15

Sutton's Student.—A new variety, which promises to be a great acquisition. PER PKT., 15, 30

PEAS.[LIN., *Pisum sativum*. FR., *Pois*. GER., *Erbse*. SP., *Guisante*.]

The Pea is a hardy annual, a native of the South of Europe. It is held in high estimation in all countries as one of the most agreeable culinary vegetables in its green state. There is much emulation among seed growers to obtain the earliest variety, and among market and amateur gardeners to present the first of the season.

Soil and Culture.—For the early crop, both for the *Early* and *Marrow* Pea, sow early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in light, rich, dry soil, prepared by manuring the year previous; cover three or four inches deep. If manured in Spring use thoroughly decomposed vegetable manure, which is always best. For later crops a strong loam, inclining to clay, will produce the most abundant yield. A good dressing of compost may be used. They are usually planted in double rows three feet apart. The later sorts do better at a greater distance, and may have low growing vegetables between them. Bushing, for those that require it, should be done when about six inches high. Many varieties for field culture are sown broadcast, and not bushed. The light to which all kinds of Peas grow depends very much upon the soil and season. In rich soil and wet season will sometimes run very high, produce but little fruit, and seedsmen are likely to be blamed for selling spurious seed. One quart of the smaller sorts will sow a row three hundred feet long, one inch apart; and one quart of the larger sorts will sow a row two hundred and fifty feet long, one and one-half inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY.

CTS. PER QT.

Electric.—A new variety, claiming to be the earliest in cultivation; eight two feet, 75

Early Washington, or May.—Eight two and one-half feet; pods and Peas of fair size and moderately productive, ripen nearly all at once. 50

The Prince Albert's, Kent's and Hills are all old and well known varieties. They have been so long in cultivation that it is difficult to obtain either pure. The Prince Albert's have been considered the earliest, and the Hills' the most productive. In purchasing either, should be governed more by their appearance than name. Eight two and a half to three feet, 50

Early Dan O'Rourke is considered the earliest variety in cultivation; grows from two and a half to three feet high, pods good sized and well filled; Peas good size and of excellent quality. Nearly or quite equal in flavor to the best Marrowfats when gathered in season. It is hardy and prolific, well adapted to our soil and climate, and seldom fails to produce a good crop. This and the Sangsters No. 1 are the same variety. 35

Tom Thumb.—Remarkable for its low growth, seldom exceeding nine inches in height, stout and branching. It is among the earliest, good quality, and, considering its height, yields abundantly. 75

McLean's Advancer.—A new variety; grows two and one-half feet high; quite prolific, and promises to be one of the best, 75

EARLY.

CTS. PER QT.

Early North Haven.—This is an excellent variety much grown in the vicinity of New Haven. It is early, the pods and Peas are large size, and it is a great bearer, - 50

Early Charlton.—Grows from three to four feet high; pods large, generally containing six or seven Peas; very hardy and prolific; a week later than earliest varieties, - 50

Prolific, or Strawberry.—Height one foot, stout and branching, and with high cultivation very prolific, - 75

Bishop's Long Podded.—A most abundant bearer, producing a succession of pods during most of the Pea season, and of good quality. A valuable sort for small gardens. Height two feet, - 60

McLean's Princess Royal.—A new variety; height one and a half feet; quite prolific, - 50

GENERAL CROP.

Fairbeard's Champion of England.—Plants of strong, luxuriant growth; pods about three and one-half inches long, and contain six or seven large Peas, closely packed and compressed together. It is remarkably tender and sugary, and in every respect one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. The seed is wrinkled, and of pale olive green color. Should be sown thickly. Height five feet, - 40

Blue Imperial Dwarf.—Strong growth, about three feet high, large, long, rather flat, containing eight or nine Peas; seeds large, blue, and a little flattened. A good bearer, and one of the best Summer varieties. Plant early to prevent mildew, - 30

Dwarf Sugar.—Grows about three feet high, pods long and slightly curved, containing six or seven Peas. They are usually cooked in the pods like Snap Beans. It is prolific and good either shelled or in the pods, - 90

Black Eyed Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about three feet high, with large, well filled pods. Seed large, round, yellow, with a small black eye; a good bearer, and worthy of more extensive cultivation, - 25

Missouri Marrowfat.—This is an excellent American variety, cultivated more extensively for the Summer crop than all others. It grows from three to five feet high, according to the soil. Pods large, round, rough, light colored and full. Seed very large, round, yellow. It is from ten days to a fortnight earlier than the common Marrowfat, and is one of the greatest bearers in garden or field, - 30

Hair's Dwarf Mammoth.—One of the best dwarf varieties; strong, branching habit, and good bearer. Height three feet, - 75

Knight's Dwarf Marrow.—There are two varieties, a white and bluish green. Pods large; seed large and excellent flavored. Height three feet, - 75

Eugenie.—The earliest white wrinkled variety, hardy and very prolific; ripens immediately after the early sorts, and is worthy of general cultivation. Height three feet, - 60

Napoleon.—The largest of the blue wrinkled varieties, of good quality, and very prolific. Height three feet, - 60

LATE SORTS.

Large White Marrowfat.—This is a very strong growing variety, height about six feet; pods long, large, and well filled. Seed large, though not as large as the Missouri—yellow or white, according to soil; very productive, and of excellent quality, - 25

Everbearing.—This is a new variety. The vines, if allowed, will run ten to twelve feet high, but by pinching off may be kept within the usual height, and will produce a succession of pods throughout the entire season. The Peas are remarkable for their excellent flavor, - 75

Knight's Tall Marrow.—A very strong growing variety; height seven feet, seed large, wrinkled, white. It is productive, but only fit for large gardens; should be sown in single rows a great distance apart, - 50

Competitor.—A large green wrinkled variety, and very prolific. Height five feet, - 75

Champion of Scotland.—A new variety which promises well. Height six feet, - 50

PEPPER.

[LIN., *Capsicum*. FR., *Piment*. GER., *Pfeffer*. SP., *Pimiento*.]

This is a tender annual, employed as a hot, pungent seasoning, and for pickling.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in hotbed or seed-bed, in open ground in May, and transplant when three inches high, one foot apart in eighteen inch drills. An application of guano will do wonders for this crop. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four by twenty feet, and produce about two thousand five hundred plants. CTS. PER OZ.

Long Cayenne.—A long, red, tapering variety, used for sauce and seasoning. PER PKT., 10, - 50

Cherry.—A small, smooth, round, red variety; very hot, and a great bearer. PER PKT., 10, - 50

Large Squash.—Large, thick, Tomato-shaped. Mild, and good for pickling alone; very productive. PER PKT., 10, - 50

Sweet Mountain.—A very large sort, rather square form, mild, thick and hard; used for pickling, filled with Cabbage, &c. PER PKT., 10, - 50

Sweet Spanish.—Used as a salad and for pickling; have no pungent flavor; very late, and rather difficult to keep. PER PKT., 10, - 50

POTATO SEED.

[LIN., *Solanum Tuberosum*. FR., *Pomme de Terre*. GER., *Kartoffel*.]

Culture.—Sow in drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches, and keep the ground clean. At the time for digging Potatoes the roots will furnish a quantity of small Potatoes, the best of which must be preserved for the next year's planting. Plant them and cultivate carefully through the season, and they will attain a sufficient size to test their qualities. This being done, reject or retain accordingly. Our seed was collected by an experienced seedsman in Europe, from the best early and late varieties, and is recommended to all who are desirous of procuring new varieties. PER PKT., 25.

PUMPKIN.[LIN., *Cucurbita*. FR., *Courge*. GER., *Kurbis*. SP., *Calabaza*.]

The Pumpkin properly belongs to farm culture. They can be grown on any good warm soil. Although usually cultivated in connection with Corn, a much better crop may be obtained by cultivating them on light soil by themselves. The hills should not be less than eight feet apart. One ounce of seed will plant twenty-five hills.

CTS. PER OZ.

- Large Cheese.**—Good for table use. - - - - - 10
Cashaw.—One of the best for cooking, - - - - - 10
Small sweet.—Extra fine for cooking. - - - - - 25
Large Yellow Field.—Extensively grown for the table and stock feeding. PER LB., 50.
Extra Large Yellow.—One hundred pounds; new. PER PKT., 10.
Extra Large Green.—One hundred pounds; new. PER PKT., 10.
Mammoth.—The largest known variety, varying from 75 to 150 pounds. PER PKT., 10.
Seven Year.—Valued on account of its keeping qualities. PER PKT., 10.

RADISH.[LIN., *Raphanus sativus*. FR., *Rave*. GER., *Rettig*. SP., *Rabano*.]

The Radish is an annual, a native of China, cultivated in almost every garden, principally for the roots, which are eaten raw. The leaves are sometimes used as a salad, and the green seed-pods for pickling.

Soil and Culture.—The soil should be a warm, sandy loam, made rich and light, so that they will grow quick, which makes them clear and brittle. Ashes improve the crop. For the early crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, in twelve inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart; and for a succession, every ten days throughout the season. The Winter varieties should be sown rather earlier than Fall Turnips. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and one-half by twelve feet.

CTS. PER OZ.

- Early Long Scarlet Short Top.**—This is the standard sort. It has a long, bright scarlet root, and very small top. It grows quick, about half out of ground, and very brittle. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Long Salmon.—Larger and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, scarlet, turnip-shaped variety, with a small top, and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
White Turnip.—Like the Scarlet in shape; color pure white; stands heat well. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Yellow Turnip.—Oblong, turnip-shaped; russet colored; growing to a large size, with pretty large top. The best to stand the heat. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Olive-Shaped.—There are two varieties—the Rose and Scarlet. Shape oblong; top very small; good quality, but rather apt to grow hollow. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Black Spanish, or Winter.—An oblong, black Radish, very large size, firm texture, with dark green leaves. If stored in sand will keep good till Spring. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 15
Rose-colored China, or Winter.—Shape rather conical; very smooth. It is of a lively rose color; flesh firm and very pungent. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 30

RAPE.[LIN., *Brassica napus*. FR., *Colza*. GER., *Rapskohl*.]

Mostly cultivated for the seed. It is sometimes cut before the second leaves are formed, and mixed with Cress and Mustard for greens. Its culture is the same, - 15

RHUBARB.[LIN., *Rheum*. FR., *Rhubarbe*. GER., *Rhubarber*. SP., *Ruibarbo bastardo*.]

This is a hardy perennial from Asia, cultivated for the leaf-stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. No garden should be without it.

Culture.—New varieties can only be propagated from the root, as the seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same variety. Sow early in Spring in a seed-bed, and in the Fall transplant into deep, rich soil, three feet apart each way. The stalks should not be plucked till the third year. Keep the seed stalks cut down. One ounce will sow a bed four by fifty feet.

CTS. PER OZ.

- Early Tobolsk.**—The earliest kind, producing fine stalks of a bright transparent pink. Small size, but inferior to none in flavor. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 20
Royal Albert.—Not so early as the Tobolsk, or so productive, as it sends up its flower-stalks in its earliest stage of growth. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 25
Myatt's Linnaeus.—Of medium earliness; good quality, and quite productive. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 30
Myatt's Victoria.—A very large, rich flavored variety; highly esteemed. Stalks rather short, flat and thick; a reddish color, earlier than the Mammoth. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 30
Mammoth.—A very large, late variety; very productive. PER PKT., 10. - - - - - 30

SPINACH.[LIN., *Icos*. DI. *Pentag*. FR., *Epinard*. GER., *Spinat*. SP., *Espinaca*.]

This is a hardy annual, a native of New Zealand, with thick, succulent, pale green leaves. Cultivated for greens.

Culture.—For early Spring use, make several sowings in September in fourteen inch drills, and protect through the Winter with straw or evergreen branches. For the succeeding Spring and Summer crops, sow early in Spring, and once in two weeks for a succession. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and one-half by thirty feet.

CTS. PER OZ.

- Round, or Summer.**—Has smooth, round seed, and long, thick, fleshy leaves, generally preferred for Spring sowing. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 10
Prickly, or Winter.—This is the hardest variety; prickly seeded. It is mostly used for Fall sowing, though equally good for Spring. PER PKT., 5. - - - - - 10

	Cts. PER OZ.
Flanders. —Has large, dark green leaves, and smooth seed. The handsomest and most productive variety. PER PKT., 5, - - -	10
Lettuce Leaved. —A fine, new variety with large, thick leaves. PER PKT., 10, - - -	15
New Zealand. —This variety grows very large in light, rich, warm soil, and produces a large quantity of leaves. Its chief value consists in its power to resist the drought. The plants should be left two feet apart. PER PKT., 10, - - -	30

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

[LIN., *Tragopogon porrifolius*. FR., *Salsifis*. GER., *Boksbard*. SP., *Ostra vegetal*.]

The Salsify is a hardy biennial, a native of England, with leaves resembling those of the Leek, and a white, tapering root like a Parsnep. When properly cooked, it has the flavor of an Oyster, and by many is highly esteemed. The roots may be taken up in the Fall and preserved in sand, or remain in the ground all Winter. Cultivate the same as Carrots and Parsneps. One ounce will sow a bed four by eight feet. PER PKT., 10, - - -

SQUASH.

[LIN., *Cucurbita*. FR., *Courge*. GER., *Kurbis*. SP., *Calabaza tontanera*.]

The Squash is a native of warm latitudes, and may be divided into Summer and Winter varieties.

Culture.—The early sorts should be planted from four to five feet apart. The late from six to eight. Manure in the hill with good compost. The Squash being a tender plant, it should not be planted till the ground becomes thoroughly warm. When the plants are making their appearance, they are liable to be attacked by the striped bug and destroyed. To prevent this, follow the directions given for the treatment of Melons. They should be grown as far apart as possible from all other cucurbitaceous plants, in order to prevent their mixing.

	Cts PER OZ.
Early Yellow Scallop. —An early, flat, scallop-shaped variety, deep orange color and smooth skin—used when young and tender for boiling. There is a white variety of the same shape. PER PKT., 5, - - -	10
Early Crook Necked Bush. —The best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crook-necked, bright yellow. Shell hard when ripe, and covered with watery excrescences. It is used when young and tender. PER PKT., 5, - - -	15
Winter Crook-Necked. —Much cultivated for Fall and Winter use. Necks long and solid—color pale yellow—the darker the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality. It yields well and is good to keep. PER PKT., 5, - - -	15
Boston Marrow. —This is the kind most esteemed in Boston market, and wherever known is highly valued for family use. Form ovate-pointed; rind very thin; bright salmon color; flesh deep orange, fine-grained, and excellent flavor; seeds medium size, white; average weight ten to twelve pounds. It is a good variety for keeping, and boils extremely dry. PER PKT., 10, - - -	25
Autumnal Marrow. —A large, late variety; rind thin, pale yellow; flesh deep orange, fine-grained and good flavor; good variety for Fall use. PER PKT., 5, - - -	15
Lima Cocoanut. —A large, long, blue Spanish variety, fine-grained and sweet. It is very late, but if well-ripened will keep till Spring. PER PKT., 5, - - -	15
Honolulu. —A large variety of recent introduction. Ash green color; flesh reddish orange, thick; good flavor, hardy and productive, and keeps well. PER PKT., 10, - - -	25
Mammoth. —Very large, often attaining the enormous weight of 150 pounds. PER PKT., 20, - - -	
Seven Year Custard. —A new variety, highly recommended for long keeping. PER PKT., 25, - - -	
Hubbard. —Of this, there are two varieties recently introduced. Form ovate-pointed; color dark, dull green and light clay blue. Each variety has a dense, hard shell about the thickness of a half dollar, and often abounding with rough, knotty protuberances. The flesh is thick, of a deep orange color, and remarkable for its dryness and delicious sweetness, making it the best variety yet known for table use. It will keep longer than most of the Marrow varieties. Average weight, six to eight pounds. PER PKT., 10, - - -	35
Turban. —This is a French variety, which has been cultivated only to a limited extent in this country. It has proved a most excellent table Squash, especially for the Fall use, being sweet, dry, fine-grained and rich flavored when first gathered from the vines. It grows to a good size for family use, averaging in weight about seven pounds, and in thickness of flesh exceeds all other Squashes. PER PKT., 15, - - -	50
Yokohama. —A new variety from Japan. It grows to the weight of from six to twelve pounds. The flesh is deep orange color, very fine-grained, sweet, dry, and of excellent flavor. It is ready for use in seven or eight weeks from planting, when not larger than a common Scallop Squash, and continues to improve in quality, keeping well till February or March. PER PKT., 15, - - -	50

TOMATO.

[LIN., *Solanum lycopersicum*. FR., *Tomate*. GER., *Liebes Apfel*. SP., *Tomate*.]

The Tomato is a tender annual, a native of South America. The fruit is smooth, and furrowed over the sides. Until within a few years it was almost unknown as an esculent vegetable, but since its introduction it has been rapidly gaining favor, until it has found its way into almost every garden.

Soil and Culture.—The Tomato flourishes best in a warm, light, rich soil. Sow in March, in hothed, and when two or three inches high prick them out into a frame with slight heat, six inches apart, and keep them low and stocky. When out of danger from frost transplant them five or six feet apart each way. They should be well manured in the hill with good compost. They may be supplied with supports, or allowed to spread on the ground. A frame or brushwood placed around the plants, to keep them from the ground, will increase the crop. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets pinch off the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. It is but a short time since this vegetable

was considered unfit for table use, but now there is none more popular, no garden being considered perfect without some variety of it. One ounce will sow a bed four by twenty feet, and produce about twenty-five hundred plants. CTS. PER OZ.

Extra Early Red.—The earliest variety that grows to a good size; color bright red; shape uneven and deeply furrowed; very solid—a good bearer. PER PKT., 10. 30

Large Smooth Red.—A little later than the above; smooth and fair; nearly round, but somewhat flattened; color bright red; very productive. PER PKT., 5. 30

Pear-shaped.—This is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm; color reddish pink—size and shape of a small pear. PER PKT., 10. 35

Large Yellow.—About the shape of the Early Red, but a little larger; color bright yellow—not much used. PER PKT., 10. 30

Small Yellow.—Shape uniformly oval, and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; size about one inch in diameter; good for preserving. PER PKT., 10. 40

Cherry.—A small, round, red Tomato, about the size of common Cherries. It is cultivated mostly for pickling, and is very early. PER PKT., 10. 40

Perfected (Pomo d'oro Lestariano).—A new variety, of good size, fine flavor, and remarkable for being very solid. PER PKT., 10. 40

Large Red Mammoth.—Very large. PER PKT., 10.

The Crystal.—A new English variety, good size, solid, and highly recommended. PER PKT., 10.

Tomato a Tige Raide.—This is a late and quite distinct variety, and is remarkable for its straight, stiff stalk, which is so strong that it needs no support. It is of compact habit, with few branches, and bears fine, smooth, red and very solid fruit. PER PKT., 10.

Feejee Island.—A good late variety. PER PKT., 10. 35

STRAWBERRY TOMATO, or GROUND CHERRY.

[*Physalis edulis.*]

CTS. PER OZ.

This is an entirely distinct variety. The fruit is about the size of a common Cherry and is entirely enclosed in a sort of husky receptacle; color light yellow. It is a very delicious and wholesome vegetable—is easily raised, and with good management produces abundantly. To obtain early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed, or in boxes of light, loose earth, about the middle of March, though they may be brought to perfection by sowing the seed in a warm, light soil, in April or early in May. The fruit may be easily kept through the Winter. PER PKT., 10. 50

TURNIP.

[LIN., *Brassica Rapa*. FR., *Navet*. GER., *Steckrube*. SP., *Nabo comun*.]

The Turnip is a biennial plant, growing wild in some parts of England. It is one of the standard crops in some of its varieties, both of the garden and the farm.

Soil.—Turnips succeed best in a light sandy or loamy soil. They are earlier, more easily managed, and much better flavored. New soils produce the best, and land newly cleared and burnt over will produce the clearest and sweetest Turnips of all. Good Turnips may be raised on old pasture land by plowing two or three times, and manuring the Fall previous to sowing, and giving a good dressing of wood ashes at the time of sowing. Fresh manure should not be applied at the time of sowing, as it affords a nest for the Turnip Fly. They require a rich soil, and the strongest manures may be used to advantage if properly applied. Guano is probably the best fertilizer that can be used for this crop, as it ensures a rapid growth and thereby prevents disease, and is a good protection against the Turnip Fly. It should be applied at the time of sowing.

Culture.—Turnips may be sown broadcast, in beds, or in drills. For the Spring crop, sow the flat varieties as early as possible. If in drills, twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thin to five or six inches. Keep well hoed, and if in old garden soil, when the bottoms begin to enlarge brush away the earth about them to the depth of half an inch or more, and give a light dressing of wood ashes. For the main Fall crop, sow from the fifteenth of July to the first of August, in fifteen inch drills or broadcast, though the best crops may be obtained by cultivation in drills. The sowing should always be done just before a rain if possible, as the success of the crop depends in a great measure upon the quick germination of the seed and the rapid growth of the plants when young. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and one-half by one hundred feet.

The Swedish, Ruta Baga, and White French Turnip, should be sown in this vicinity about the twentieth of June, in drills two feet apart, and thinned to ten or twelve inches; may be sown in seed-bed and transplanted. CTS. PER OZ.

Early White Flat.—An old and well known round flat-shaped variety, of medium size; with small top and tap root. PER PKT., 5. 10

Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaved.—A very early variety, form round, flat, medium size; skin purple above ground; tops very small, with but few leaves of an upright growth, resembling horse-radish leaves in shape; tap root very small. One of the very best varieties, both for Spring and Fall sowing. PER PKT., 5. 10

White Top Flat Strap-Leaved.—Has the form and is much like the Red Top, except in color. These two kinds are best for Spring sowing, and are rapidly taking the place of all other Flat Turnips for table use. Flesh fine-grained and delicious; good for Fall sowing; will stand frost better than the long kinds. PER PKT., 5. 10

Early Flat Dutch.—A medium sized white flat Turnip of quick growth and of excellent quality when young, but soon grows spongy; is best when one and a half to two and a half inches in diameter; will not keep through the Winter. PER PKT., 5. 10

Early Snowball.—A very good, small, early variety, and may be sown either early or late. PER PKT., 5. 10

Yellow Aberdeen.—Roots medium size, round form, with spreading dark green leaves; flesh yellow and very firm; an old and much esteemed variety for keeping through the Winter. PER PKT., 5. 10

CTS. PER OZ.

New Orange Globe.—Good size, handsome globular shape, color yellow with greenish top; leaves rather small and spreading; the best of all the Yellow Turnips for table purposes in the Fall, and keeps hard and brittle until late in the Spring. PER PKT., 5, 15

White Globe.—This resembles in size, shape, and habit, the Orange Globe, and is a good variety, though not much known. PER PKT., 5, 15

Early Finland.—This is a small, new variety of a bright yellow color, having the under part of the bulb singularly depressed, from which issues a small tap-root. PER PKT., 5, 15

Teltow, or Small Berlin.—A new, small, high-flavored variety. Much used in Europe for soups. Long, flesh yellowish white. PER PKT., 5, 15

Long White.—This is an excellent variety, though it has never become extensively known. It is carrot-shaped, and stands nearly half out of the ground; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet; tops small and spreading. It grows very quick, and keeps well. It is esteemed by some the very best for culinary purposes, and is an excellent variety to raise for stock. It should be gathered before very severe frosts. It is sometimes called Cow Horn. PER PKT., 5, 10

Long Tankard.—A thick, half long, white, English variety, growing about one-third its length out of ground. There are two varieties—the Green and Purple Top—of the same shape. They are well liked for stock feeding. PER PKT., 5, 10

White French.—One of the very best varieties for Fall and Winter table use; is a good variety for stock feeding, though not extensively known. In size and shape it resembles the Swedish varieties, but is not as smooth as most of them; has small, fibrous roots on two sides. The flesh is white, firm, and excellent flavored; sometimes called the Sweet Turnip; keeps well till Spring. Sow in June. PER PKT., 5, 10

Robertson's Golden Ball.—A comparatively new variety, of globular shape, and deep orange color, sometimes slightly tinged with green on the top. It grows rather large, keeps well, and is quite hardy. One of the best yellow varieties for Autumn and Winter use. PER PKT., 5, 10

Orange Jelly.—A good, medium-sized Turnip, of deep orange color; quite hardy. PER PKT., 5, 10

Swedish and Ruta Baga Varieties.

CTS. PER LB.

Skirving's Purple Top Ruta Baga.—This is a variety of very strong growth, and by many considered the best of the Swedish varieties for farm cultivation. Shape oblong; purplish above ground and yellowish beneath; very hardy, and will keep solid till Spring. PER OZ., 10, 75

White Swede.—A fine, new variety; shape round oblong, good size; very smooth, having no side roots; skin white, with greenish top; flesh white, close grained, and very hard; an excellent variety. PER OZ., 10, 75

Laing's Improved Swede.—This is a beautiful globe-shaped variety; skin yellow under ground and purple above; flesh yellow and very firm. It has a small top and tap-root, with leaves of a peculiar horizontal growth. PER OZ., 10, 75

Waite's Eclipse Purple Top.—This is a new and quite distinct variety, from J. G. Waite, London, and is highly recommended for feeding on account of its rapid growth and its large size. PER OZ., 10, 75

Dale's Hybrid.—This variety was obtained by hybridizing the Green Top Swede and the White Globe. It is large, generally oblong, and rather irregular in shape, of lightish yellow color, with green top, very firm texture; has few roots, and grows much out of the ground. PER OZ., 10, 75

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Anise,
Basil Sweet,
Balm,
Caraway,
Coriander,

Dill,
Fennel,
Lavender,
Marjoram Sweet,
Rosemary,

Sage,
Savory, Summer,
Savory, Winter,
Saffron,
Thyme.

Most of these are used for seasoning in culinary operations, and except Sage, which is perfectly hardy, should be sown late in Spring, in a warm, light soil, in shallow drills one foot apart, and suitably thinned. To preserve dry, cut them in a sunny day when fully grown, and spread thinly in the shade, and when dry pack closely in boxes and keep them entirely excluded from the air. PER PKT., 10.

TOBACCO SEED.

We have a choice stock of the genuine Connecticut Seed Leaf, grown by one of the best cultivators in the valley, - - - - - PER OZ. \$0 35

Havana, - - - - - PER PKT. 25

Directions for cultivation accompany each packet. Prices for larger quantities will be given on application.

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

Alpine Red.—Good flavor and continues long in bearing, - - - - - PER PKT. \$0 25

Alpine White.—Bush does not produce runners, - - - - - 25

Perpetual Mendonaise.—Continues very long in bearing, - - - - - 25

Montreuil.—A new French variety, a perpetual bearer, and well recommended, - - - - - 25

British Queen.—A fine hardy variety and good bearer, - - - - - 25

The seeds should be sown in pots or spent hotbeds, and treated as half-hardy annuals.

BIRD SEED.

PRICE VARIABLE.

Canary,
Maw,

Hemp,
Lettuce,

Bape,
Unhulled Rice,

Millet,
Cuttle Fish Bone.

The Trade supplied at the lowest market price.

Esulent Roots and Plants.

ASPARAGUS.

Giant, one year old, per hundred,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 00
" Two years old, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 25
These may be transplanted either in Fall or Spring with perfect safety Strong roots one year old are preferable.									

RHUBARB.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Common,	-	\$0 15 \$1 50
Myatt's Victoria.—A standard variety, large and fine flavored,	-	25 2 00
Myatt's Linnaeus.—A good variety, very tender,	-	25 2 00
Royal Albert.—A fine, early variety,	-	50 4 00
Giant.—A good late variety,	-	25 2 00
Cahoon's Mammoth.—First class, very large and fine,	-	50

The ground for setting Rhubarb Roots should be light and rather sandy, but deep and well manured with well rotted compost. Plant in three feet rows two and a half feet apart for the smaller kinds, and in five feet rows three feet apart for the larger. A slight protection in Winter will forward the Spring growth. Keep down the seed stalks.

Onion Sets.—These are small Onions selected from the main crop, usually about the size of large Walnuts, and are called Rareries. They should be set out in fourteen inch drills as early in the Spring as possible, or in the Fall, and protected through the Winter; seed stalks must be kept broken off; attain full size about the middle of July.

Shallots.—These grow in clusters, and are readily increased by offsets. Plant as directed for Onion sets.

Garlic is propagated by separating the divisions of its bulbous roots called cloves, which are treated like Onion Sets. It has no seed stalks.

Egyptian, or Top Onions.—These produce sets on the top of the stalks. They are propagated the same as other Onion Sets. Very mild and pleasant.

Potato Onions.—These are increased by offsets. Plant out the small Onions in the Fall or Spring, like other sets, to obtain large Onions. The large Onions set one foot apart in fourteen inch drills, in the Spring, and covered slightly, will produce from six to ten Onions in a clump, partly under ground.

POTATOES.

PRICE VARIABLE TO CORRESPOND WITH THE MARKET.

	PER BUSH.
Early Jackson.—From Maine, one of the best old varieties, very early, pure white, and of fine flavor,	\$2 50
Early Blue.—Very early, skin blue and white marbled, flesh pure white, and excellent flavor. Will keep good till late in Spring,	1 50
Early June.—A good old variety,	1 50
Balmahoy.—A new variety from Ireland, of fine form, medium size, very floury, of good flavor, a good keeper, and extremely productive. It also matures very soon after the earliest varieties,	2 50
Cuzco.—A seedling, round, longish, and large eyes deep set, flesh white, quality good, and an enormous yielder.	2 00
Jersey Peach Blow.—Form round, color pink and white marbled, flesh pure white, eyes deep set, quality first rate, and a fair yielder,	2 50
Prince Albert.—Form long oval, very smooth, flesh pure white, and fine quality; much esteemed.	2 50
Goodrich's Garnet Chili.—An excellent variety, very large, good flavor, and uncommonly productive,	2 00
Pink Eye Rusty Coat.—A new variety, highly recommended,	2 00
Prairie Seedling.—New and enormously productive,	3 00
Early Dykeman.—White flesh, early and productive, and of good quality,	2 50

CHINESE POTATO, or YAM.

[*Dioscorea Batatas*, or *d'Japonica*.]

This esulent vegetable tuber is gradually gaining friends, and has been found to succeed well wherever its conditions of growth are understood and complied with. One of the principal requisites being great depth of soil, which should be trenched to at least three feet. Small tubers for planting, PER DOZ., 30 cts. to \$1 00.

PLANTS

Of various kinds, of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Peppers, &c., can be had in May and June.

The prices of the above depend much upon their quality and the earliness or lateness of the season, so that no uniform price can be given; but persons ordering may be assured that they will receive a good article at the lowest market price.

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds.

PRICES OF A FEW OF THE LEADING VARIETIES, BY THE POUND OR BUSHEL.

Asparagus , - - - - -	per lb.	\$0 75	Melon (Water). Orange, true, -	per lb.	\$2 00
Beans , Early Six Weeks, -	per bu.	8 00	Black Spanish, - - - - -	"	2 00
China Red Eye, - - - - -	"	7 00	Ice Cream, - - - - -	"	1 50
China Black Eye, - - - - -	"	6 00	Mountain Sweet, - - - - -	"	1 50
Mohawk, - - - - -	"	7 00	Melon (Musk), Cantaloupe, -	"	1 50
Valentine, - - - - -	"	9 00	Large Musk, - - - - -	"	1 50
White Marrow, choice, -	"	7 00	Christiana, - - - - -	"	3 00
Case Knife, pole, - - - -	"	12 00	Pine Apple, - - - - -	"	1 50
Large Lima, pole, - - - -	"	16 00	Nutmeg, - - - - -	"	1 50
White Dutch Runners, -	"	6 00	Skilliman's fine, - - - - -	"	1 50
London Horticultural, -	"	12 00	Early Japan, - - - - -	"	4 00
Beet , Early Bassano (imported),	per lb.	2 00	Jenny Lind, - - - - -	"	2 00
Early Turnip Blood, - - -	"	1 50	Onion , Danvers' Yellow, true,	"	6 00
Long Blood, true, - - - -	"	1 50	Large Yellow, - - - - -	"	6 00
White Sugar, - - - - -	"	75	Wethersfield Red, - - - -	"	6 00
Mangel, Long Red, - - - -	"	75	Early Red, - - - - -	"	6 00
Mangel, Yellow Globe, - -	"	75	White Portugal, - - - - -	"	7 00
Cabbage , Early York (imported),	"	2 50	Parsley , Extra Curled, - -	"	1 50
Early York, large, - - - -	"	2 50	Parsnep , Gurnsey, - - - -	"	80
Early Ox Heart, - - - - -	"	3 50	Sutton's Student, - - - -	"	1 50
Early Winningstadt (imported),	"	5 00	Peas , Tom Thumb, - - - - -	per bu.	15 00
Premium Flat Dutch, - - -	"	5 00	Early Dan O'Rourke, - - -	"	7 00
Stone Mason, - - - - -	"	6 00	Prince Albert, - - - - -	"	12 00
Large Drum Head - - - - -	"	3 50	Hill's Extra Early, - - - -	"	12 00
Red Dutch, - - - - -	"	4 00	Champion of England, - - -	"	10 00
Drum Head Savoy, fine - -	"	5 00	Missouri Marrowfat, - - -	"	5 00
Carrot , Long Orange, - - -	"	1 50	Black Eye, - - - - -	"	4 50
McElwain's Extra Orange, -	"	2 00	Blue Imperial, - - - - -	"	6 50
Early Horn, - - - - -	"	1 50	Common Marrowfat, - - -	"	5 00
Altringham, - - - - -	"	1 50	Pumpkin , Large Cheese, -	per lb.	75
White Belgian, - - - - -	"	1 25	Cashaw, - - - - -	"	75
Cauliflower , Half Early Paris,	"	32 00	Large Field, - - - - -	per bu.	4 50
Early London, - - - - -	"	10 00	Radish , Early Long Scarlet,	per lb.	1 25
Late London, - - - - -	"	10 00	Red Turnip, - - - - -	"	1 25
Large Stadtholder, - - - -	"	16 00	Long Salmon, - - - - -	"	1 25
Celery , White Solid, - - - -	"	4 00	Olive-shaped, - - - - -	"	1 25
Red Solid, - - - - -	"	4 00	Squash , Early Cr'k N'k Summer,	"	1 25
Chicory , for Coffee, - - - -	"	1 00	Winter Crook Neck, - - - -	"	1 50
Chinese Sugar Cane (imported),	"	1 00	Autumnal Marrow, - - - -	"	2 00
Chinese Sugar Cane (American),	"	50	Boston Marrow, fine, - - -	"	2 00
Corn , Large Yellow Field, fine, per bu. ears, 2	50		Hubbard, true, - - - - -	"	2 00
Early Diamond Field, fine, -	"	2 50	Spinach , Summer, - - - - -	"	75
Early Burlington, or Adams, per 100 ears, 3	50		Winter, - - - - -	"	75
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar, -	"	3 50	Salsify , - - - - -	"	2 50
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar, shelled, per bu. 6	50		Tomato , Large Smooth Red,	"	3 50
Early Sugar Red Cob s'rowed, per 100 ears, 4	00		Extra Early Red, - - - - -	"	3 50
Early Sugar Red Cob, shelled, per bu. 5	00		Fejee Island, - - - - -	"	3 50
Early Sugar Red Cob 12 row'd per 100 ears, 4	00		Large Yellow, - - - - -	"	3 50
Early Sugar Red Cob, shelled, per bu. 5	00		Turnip , Early White Dutch,	"	1 00
Asylum Sugar, - - - - -	per 100 ears, 4	00	White Globe, - - - - -	"	1 00
Asylum Sugar, shelled, -	per bu. 5	00	Orange Globe, - - - - -	"	1 00
Mammoth Sugar, - - - - -	per 100 ears, 4	00	Yellow Aberdeen, - - - -	"	1 00
Mammoth Sugar, shelled, -	per bu. 5	00	Long White, - - - - -	"	75
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar, per 100 ears, 5	00		Purple Top Flat, - - - - -	"	1 00
Stowell's Evergreen, shelled, per bu. 6	00		White Top Flat, - - - - -	"	1 00
Tuscarora, - - - - -	per 100 ears, 3	50	Long White Tankard, - - -	"	1 00
Tuscarora, shelled, - - - -	per bu. 4	00	Purple Top Tankard, - - -	"	1 00
Cucumber , Early White Spined, per lb. 2	00		White French, - - - - -	"	1 00
Early Cluster, - - - - -	"	1 50	Ruta Baga , Skirving's Purple Top,	"	75
Early Russian, - - - - -	"	2 00	Laing's Improved Swede, -	"	75
Early Frame, - - - - -	"	1 50	Dale's Hybrid, - - - - -	"	75
Long Green, - - - - -	"	2 00	Waite's Eclipse, - - - - -	"	75
Kohl Rabi , White, - - - - -	"	4 00	Wheat , Scotch Fife, - - - -	"	
Purple, - - - - -	"	3 00	China Tea, - - - - -	"	
Lettuce , Royal Cabbage, - -	"	3 00	White Flint, Winter, - - -	"	
Early Curled Silesia, - - -	"	3 00	Red Beard, Winter, - - - -	"	
Mammoth, - - - - -	"	2 00	Rye , Winter and Spring,	"	
Tennis Ball, - - - - -	"	3 00	Barley , - - - - -	"	
Boston Curled, - - - - -	"		Oats , - - - - -	"	
India Head, - - - - -	"	6 00	Buckwheat , - - - - -	"	

* Not sold at the above prices in quantities less than one-half pound or one-half bushel. Any of the above seeds will be sent by mail at the prices quoted, with the exception of Beans, Corn and Peas, for which an additional remittance of eight cents for every pint is required.

At the Lowest market rates.

CLOVER SEEDS.

PRICE VARIABLE.

Red, Common, (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. ABOUT \$	75
White, (<i>Trifolium repens</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	60
Lucern, or French, (<i>Medicago sativa</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	50
Italian Clover, (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>) scarlet,	-	-	-	-	-	"	75
Italian Clover, (<i>Trifolium incarnatum album</i>) white,	-	-	-	-	-	"	75
Yellow Trefoil, (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	75
Alsike Hybrid.—A new English variety, highly recommended for permanent pasturing,	-	-	-	-	-	"	75

GRASS SEEDS.

SUBJECT TO SLIGHT VARIATIONS IN PRICE TO CORRESPOND WITH THE MARKET.

Creeping Bent Grass, (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>)—A valuable lawn variety, for rich and moist soils; excellent for grass plots,	-	-	-	-	-	PER BU. 6 00	
Red Top Grass, (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	
Haddock Grass, (<i>Aira cespitosa</i>)—This Grass prefers stiff or marshy bottoms where the water stands,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 45	
Wood Hair Grass, (<i>Aira flexuosa</i>)—Delights on high and rocky hills,	-	-	-	-	-	" 45	
Meadow Foxtail, (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)—One of the best Grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives in perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness,	-	-	-	-	-	" 80	
Slender Foxtail, (<i>Alopecurus agrostis</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 25	
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 00	
Reed Grass, (<i>Arundo arenaria</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 25	
Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (<i>Avena elatior</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 5 00	
Yellow Oats Grass, (<i>Avena flavescens</i>)—This Grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail and Sweet Vernal—valuable for dry meadows and pasture,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 75	
Crested Dogtail, (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>)—A desirable Sheep Grass, and very productive,	-	-	-	-	-	" 90	
Orchard Grass, (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)—Extra fine,	-	-	-	-	-	PER BU. 3 50	
Hard Fescue, (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>)—(One of the finest of the dwarf growing Grasses, and succeeds best on light, rich soils,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 50	
Darnel-Spiked Fescue, (<i>Festuca loliacea</i>)—This Grass possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass; its produce is larger, it springs earlier, and improves by age, which is not the case with common Rye Grass,	-	-	-	-	-	" 80	
Sheep's Fescue, (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)—A good variety for forming Grass plots; it has the advantage of a fine and succulent foliage,	-	-	-	-	-	" 65	
Meadow Fescue, (<i>Festuca Pratensis</i>)—This Grass makes excellent Hay, and though a large plant, yet the herbage is succulent and tender, and much relished by cattle as it does not form rank tufts like the larger Grasses,	-	-	-	-	-	" 60	
Purple Fescue, (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)—This Grass has much affinity to the <i>Festuca duriuscula</i> , from which it is, however, distinguished by the leaves, which are broader and longer,	-	-	-	-	-	" 75	
Slender Fescue, (<i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>)—Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils,	-	-	-	-	-	" 80	
Meadow Soft Grass, (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)—Grows from one and a half to two feet high, and will thrive in any soil, from the richest to the poorest,	-	-	-	-	-	PER BU. 4 50	
Italian Rye Grass, (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 5 00	
English Rye Grass, (<i>Lolium perenne</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	
Saintfoin, (<i>Onobrychis sativa</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	" 4 00	
Hungarian Grass, (<i>Panicum Germanicum</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	"	
Reed Canary Grass, (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)—Grows well by the sides of rivers and standing pools,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 85	
Timothy, (<i>Phleum pratense</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	Market price,	
Water-Meadow Grass, (<i>Poa aquatica</i>)—This is an excellent pasture variety for very wet situations,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 1 35	
Annual Spear Grass, (<i>Poa annua</i>)—One of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties,	-	-	-	-	-	" 1 25	
Wood Meadow Grass, (<i>Poa memorialis</i>)—The early growth of this Grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for admission into the company of the superior permanent Pasture Grasses,	-	-	-	-	-	" 75	
Kentucky Blue Grass, (<i>Poa Pratensis</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	PER BU. 4 00	
Evergreen Meadow Grass, (<i>Poa semperverens</i>)—A similar variety to the last,	-	-	-	-	-	" 7 00	
Fowl Meadow Grass, (<i>Poa serotina</i>)—A very valuable Hay variety, succeeding best in low moist land; extra clean,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 1 50	
Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass, (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)—The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations,	-	-	-	-	-	PER LB. 80	
Spergula Pilifera.—This new Dwarf Perennial Alpine plant is a perfect substitute for small Grass lawns,	-	-	-	-	-	PER PBT. 50	
Rhode Island Bent Grass.—Very desirable for lawns,	-	-	-	-	-	PER BU. 4 50	
Mixed Seed.—For lawns; extra fine,	-	-	-	-	-	" 6 00	
Flint's Mixture.—For permanent Grass land,	-	-	-	-	-	" 7 90	

For enumeration of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, see "Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Sugar Cane,	-	-	per qt.	\$0 75	Sea Island Cotton,	-	-	per lb.	\$0 50
Broom Corn,	-	-	"	50	Georgia Upland Cotton,	-	-	"	50
Sun Flower,	-	-	"	50	Vetches' Spring,	-	-	per qt.	30
Flax Seed,	-	-	"	40	Vetches' Winter,	-	-	"	40

Spurry.—This is a new herbaceous plant, which is said to be devoured with great avidity by cattle and sheep, and appears to be conducive to their health. It also increases remarkably the quantity of milk when given to milch cows, and gives an excellent flavor to both milk and butter.

Common Spurry, (<i>Spergula arvensis</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	\$0 50
Giant Spurry, (<i>Spergula Maxima</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	65

SEEDS FOR HEDGES. (PRICE VARIABLE.)

Acacia, or Honey Locust, three thorned, (<i>Gleditsia triacanthus</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	75
Buckthorn, (<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 25
Osage Orange, (<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 00
Hawthorn, (<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 50
Double Rose of Sharon, (<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	6 00
Yellow Locust, (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 00
Privet, (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	3 00
Privet Japan, (<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	4 00
Sheep Berry, (<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 50
American Arbor Vitæ, (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	per oz.	

TREE SEEDS. (PRICE VARIABLE.)

Norway Spruce, (<i>Abies excelsa</i>),	-	-	-	-	per lb.	\$1 50	"	20
European Silver Fir, (<i>Abies pectinata</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	20
Norway Maple, (<i>Acer platanoides</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	20
Sycamore Maple, (<i>Acer pseudo platanus</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	30
Sugar Maple, (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	30
Tree of Heaven, (<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	2 00	"	35
Catalpa, (<i>Bignonia catalpa</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	5 00	"	65
Evergreen Box, (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	8 00	"	75
Cedar of Lebanon, (<i>Cedrus Libani</i>),	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cone.	30
Ornamental Thorn, (<i>Crataegus coccineus</i>),	-	-	-	-	per lb.	1 50	per oz.	20
Bald Cypress, (<i>Cupressus disticha</i>) a beautiful tree,	-	-	-	-	per bu.	10 00	per qt.	40
Burning Bush, (<i>Euonymus Americana</i>),	-	-	-	-	per lb.	-	per oz.	35
Red Cedar, (<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	20
European Larch, (<i>Larix Europæus</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	2 50	"	25
Japanese Privet, (<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	3 00	"	30
Acuminate Leaved Magnolia, (<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	5 50	"	35
Sea Side Pine, (<i>Pinus maritima</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	1 50	"	20
Black Austrian Pine, (<i>Pinus nigra Austriaca</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	2 50	"	25
Scotch Fir, (<i>Pinus sylvestria</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	3 00	"	30
Pitch Pine, (<i>Pinus rigida</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	8 00	"	75
Weymouth, or White Pine, (<i>Pinus strobus</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	4 00	"	40
European Mountain Ash, (<i>Pyrus occyparia</i>),	-	-	-	-	"	2 00	"	20
Yellow Wood, (<i>Virgilia lutea</i>), very rare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	1 75

FRUIT SEEDS. (PRICE VARIABLE.)

Apple Seed,	-	-	per qt.	\$0 75	Peach Pits,	-	-	per qt.	\$0 30	
Apricot Pits,	-	-	per qt.	50	Pear Seed,	-	per lb.	\$3 00	per oz.	30
Cherry Pits, Black Mazzard,	-	-	per qt.	50	Plum Pits,	-	-	-	per qt.	50
" " Mahaleb,	-	-	"	1 00	Quince Seed,	-	per lb.	\$4 00	per oz.	40
Currant,	-	-	per oz.	75	Raspberry Seed,	-	-	-	"	1 50
Gooseberry,	-	-	"	1 50	Lawton, or New Rochelle Blackberry	-	-	-	-	
Grape, Hothouse,	-	-	"	2 50	Seed,	-	per lb.	\$10 00	per oz.	1 00
Nectarine Pits,	-	-	per lb.	2 25	Catawba Grape Seed,	-	-	-	"	1 00

Collections of Kitchen Garden Seeds for Private Families.

In order to introduce our vegetable seeds as extensively as possible, and make it an object for every person who cultivates a vegetable garden to test their merits, we shall continue our former very liberal inducements to purchasers, sending 20 varieties for \$1.00, and 45 varieties for \$2.00. These collections (Nos. 1 and 2) are put up expressly for sending by mail, and contain choice seeds of the most desirable varieties in cultivation for general use. They will be forwarded post-paid to any address in the Union upon receipt of the price.

COLLECTION No. 1.—Contains one packet each Early Turnip Blood Beet, Extra Orange Carrot, Early York and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, Half Early Paris Cauliflower, Coles' White Solid Celery, White Spined Cucumber, Boston Curled Lettuce, Nutmeg and Cantaloupe Melon, Mountain Sweet Water Melon, Danvers Yellow Onion, Sutton's Student Parsnep, Long Scarlet Radish, Pure Boston Marrow and Hubbard Squash, Strawberry Tomato, Perfected Tomato, Purple Top Flat Turnip, Sweet Mountain Pepper, - \$1 00

COLLECTION No. 2.—Includes Collection No. 1. and one packet each of Brussels Sprouts, New White Sprouting Broccoli, Chicory, Red Dutch Cabbage, Asiatic Cauliflower, Extra Early Erfurt Cauliflower, Incomparable Dwarf Celery, Bulbous Rooted Chervil, Extra Curled Cress, Long Green Prickly and Gherkin Cucumber, Scarlet Chinese Egg Plant, Cottager's Kale, Royal Cabbage Head Lettuce, Japan Pie Melon, White Japan Melon, Martynia, White Portugal Onion, Rose China Radish, Salsify, Cherry Tomato, White French Turnip, Long Purple Egg Plant, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, - 2 00

The following collections are liberally arranged, and cannot fail to give the best satisfaction, even in point of economy. The varieties are the most approved, and great care is taken that every variety shall be pure in kind and sure to germinate. They will be securely packed, so that they can be forwarded in safety to any part of the world. Slight variations, not affecting the price, will be made if desired.

ARTICLES.	COLLECTION No. 3 FOR \$5.00.	COLLECTION No. 4 FOR \$8.00.	COLLECTION No. 5 FOR \$15.00.	COLLECTION No. 6 FOR \$20.00.	COLLECTION No. 7 FOR \$25.00.
Peas, Extra Early Dan O'Rourke.	1 Quart	1 Quart	1 Quart	4 Quarts	6 Quarts
Bishop's Long Podded,	1	1	1	1	1
Tom Thumb,	1 Pint	1	1	1	2
Blue Imperial,	1 Quart	1	2	2	4
Champion of England,	1	1	1	4	6
Missouri Marrowfat,	1	1	1	2	4
Black Eye Marrowfat,	1	1	1	2	4
Tall Marrowfat,	1	1	1	2	2
Beans, Early Valentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	1 Pint	1	1	2
Early China Red Eye,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	2
White Marrow,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
Chilian (fine, new.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
Horticultural pole,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	2
White Dutch Runners,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	2
Large Lima,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	2
Beets, Extra Early Bassano,	1 Packet	1 Ounce	2 Ounces	2 Ounces	4 Ounces
Early Turnip Blood,	1	1	2	4	6
Long Blood,	1	1	2	4	4
White Sugar,	1	1	2	2	1
Brussels sprouts,	1	1 Packet	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Broccoli, Early Purple,	1	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Early White,	1	1	1	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$
Walcheren,	1	1	1	1	1
Carrot, Early Horn,	1	1 Ounce	2 Ounces	2 Ounces	4
Extra Orange,	1	1	2	4	4
Altringham,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	2
Cabbage, Early York,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2
Early Large York,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2
Winningsstadt,	1	1 Packet	1	1	2
Drum Head Savoy,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 Ounce	1	1	2
Premium Flat Dutch,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
Red Dutch,	1	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Cauliflower, Half Early Paris,	1	1	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Early Erfurt,	1	1	1	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 Packets
Asiatic,	1	1	2	2	1 Ounce
Celery, Coles' Crystal White,	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	1 Ounce	1
Coles' Superb Red,	1	1	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Incomparable Dwarf White,	1	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, Darling's Extra Early,	1	1 Pint	1 Pint	1 Pint	1 Quart
Red Cob Medium,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 Quart	2
Large Twelve Rowed,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
Evergreen,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1
Diamond Field,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
Adams' Early White,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1
Cress, Extra Curled,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	1 Ounce	2 Ounces	2 Ounces	4 Ounces
Cucumber, Early Russian,	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
Early White Spined,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
Long Green Prickly,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
Gherkin,	1	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Egg Plant, Long Purple,	1	1	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Endive, Green Curled,	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Royal Cabbage Head,	1	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
India Head,	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Boston Curled,	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Muskmelon, Nutmeg (green flesh,)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	1	1	2
Cantaloupe,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
Large Yellow,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2
Melon (Water.) Mountain Sweet,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
Black Spanish,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2
Ice Cream,	1	1 Packet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
Citron (for preserves.)	1	1	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Onion, White Portugal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	2 Ounces	2
Danvers Yellow,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	6
Large Red,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	2
Parsley, Double Curled,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
Parsnep, Gurnsey,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	6
Pepper, Sweet Mountain,	1 Packet	1 Packet	2 Packets	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cherry,	1	1	1	1 Packet	1 Packet
Cayenne,	1	1	1	1	1

ARTICLES.	COLLECTION No. 3 FOR \$5.00.	COLLECTION No. 4 FOR \$8.00.	COLLECTION No. 5 FOR \$15.00.	COLLECTION No. 6 FOR \$20.00.	COLLECTION No. 7 FOR \$25.00.
Radish, Early Long Scarlet, -	1/2 Ounce	1 Ounce	2 Ounces	4 Ounces	6 Ounces
Early Turnip, -	1/2	1	2	2	4
Olive-shaped (Rose, -	-	1 Packet	1	1	2
China Winter (Rose,) -	-	1	1/2	1	2
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster, -	1	1 Ounce	2	3	4
Spinach, Summer, -	1	2	4	6	8
Winter, -	1	2	4	6	8
Squash, Early Cr'k-N'k Warded Bush, -	1 Packet	1	2	3	4
Boston Marrow, -	1	2	4	4	6
Hubbard, -	1	1	2	3	4
Winter Crook-Neck, -	1	1	2	3	4
Tomato, Pear-shaped, -	1	1 Packet	1/2	1/2	1
Large Smooth Red, -	1	1/2 Ounce	1/2	1	2
Yellow Plum, -	-	1	1/2	1/2	1
Strawberry, -	1	1 Packet	1 Packet	2 Packets	2 Packets
Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch, -	1/2	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	2 Ounces
Purple Top Flat (Strap-Leaved,) -	1	1	1	2	4
Long White, -	1	1/2	1	2	4
Yellow Globe, -	1	1/2	1	2	4
White French, -	1	1/2	1	2	4
Yellow Swede, -	1/2	1	2	2	2
Anise, -	-	1	2 Packets	1/2	1/2
Fennel, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2
Dill, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2
Sweet Marjoram, -	1	1	2	1/2	1/2
Thyme, -	1	1	2	1/2	1/2
Sage, -	1	1	2	1/2	1/2
Summer Savory, -	1	1	2	1/2	1/2
Saffron, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2
Sweet Basil, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2
Lavender, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2
Nasturtium, -	-	1	2	1/2	1/2

MUSHROOM. CHAMPIGNON. *Seta*. *Thamignonbrut*.

ENGLISH SPAWN, 15 CENTS PER POUND, 8 POUNDS FOR \$1.00.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw; turn it three or four times over to get rid of rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at the bottom, and then the prepared manure, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of manure, principally droppings, and earth on this as before. Place the spawn on this, in lumps two inches square or so, at six inches apart all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

THE COLD FRAME.

This is a rectangular box, usually about six or seven feet wide, with a board or plank eighteen inches high on the back side and twelve inches high on the front, and sub-divided by cross-bars three or four feet apart, and covered during severe weather with boards nailed together to form covers of convenient width. The seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lettuce, &c., may be sown early in September, and they will be ready to plant into the cold frame the last of October or first of November. Six feet of such a frame will hold about seven hundred plants. They should be aired on all favorable days, and kept covered the remainder of the time.

Cold Pit.—This is a structure of very general use for growing Lettuce, Radishes, and Cauliflower during the Winter. The situation must be dry and well sheltered, having a warm exposure. Throw out the earth to two feet deep and eight feet wide. Build the back wall four and a half feet high and the front three feet, and throw sufficient earth up to the wall to keep out the frost.

To Make a Hotbed.—Take a quantity of fresh stable manure, well shaken up, and throw into a compact heap where it will be protected from heavy rains or snow, and allow it to remain two or three days, when it should be again shaken up and turned over, and in two or three days more repeat the process. Then form the bed of any desired dimensions, according to the size of the frame, taking care that it shall be a foot wider than the frame on either side. If made top of the ground, it should be from two and one-half to three feet high when thoroughly tramped down, and covered with from six to eight inches of light, rich soil. When the soil is dry, a good way is to dig a space eighteen inches deep, and also one foot wider than the frame on each side, and fill with manure pressed evenly and firmly together. Having placed the frame (which is the same as the cold frame) upon the bed, cover the manure six or eight inches deep with light, rich loam. Put on the sash, leaving a little room for the escape of the steam for three or four days, when the seeds may be sown. When the plants make their appearance, give them a little air in moderate weather, but protect them carefully from the wind and hot sun. In severe nights, the whole should be covered with mats made of straw. In the early part of the season they will require but little water, but as the plants increase, they must be supplied liberally.

Collections of Flower Seeds by Mail.

During the past seven years our collections of Flower Seeds by mail have found their way into every part of the United States, and also to the Canadas. During this time we have received many testimonials of the favor with which they have been received, and the high degree of satisfaction which they have given. Although these collections are all our own selection, we take especial pains that they shall be highly valuable, and every way worthy of perfect confidence. They contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved valuable acquisitions, and as such they are recommended to extensive cultivators of flowers, as well as to those who are unacquainted with the most desirable varieties. Each variety will be labeled with full directions for its cultivation. They will be forwarded, post-paid, to any address in the Union.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| No. 1.—Contains Twenty varieties of choice Annuals, | - | - | - | - | - | \$1 00 |
| 2.—Twenty varieties of choice Biennials and Perennials, | - | - | - | - | - | 1 00 |
| 3.—Ten extra fine varieties of rare Annuals and Perennials, | - | - | - | - | - | 1 00 |
| 4.—Five choice varieties from <i>prize flowers</i> , of Truffaut's French Asters, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, English Pansies, Verbenas and Hollyhocks, each of which is sold at twenty-five cents singly, | - | - | - | - | - | 1 00 |
| Any person remitting \$3 will receive the above four collections free of postage. | | | | | | |
| 5.—Fifty varieties, (including Collection No. 4.) Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, | | | | | | 2 50 |
| 6.—One hundred varieties, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many of the best in cultivation, | - | - | - | - | - | 5 00 |
| 7.—Contains Fifteen choice varieties of Green-house seeds, | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 |

Persons desiring to make their own selections from the general list will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. See List of Rates annexed.

Extra Inducements for Clubbing.

In order to give to our patrons as liberal inducements as possible for getting up clubs, and also to aid those who purchase in considerable quantity, we append the following list:

Persons remitting \$1 00	may select seeds from the general list amounting to	-	-	\$1 10
" " 2 00	" " " "	-	-	2 25
" " 3 00	" " " "	-	-	3 50
" " 4 00	" " " "	-	-	4 75
" " 5 00	" " " "	-	-	6 00
" " 10 00	" " " "	-	-	12 50
" " 20 00	" " " "	-	-	26 00
" " 30 00	" " " "	-	-	40 00

These will be sent post-paid to one address, or in separate packages to each individual of the club, as may be desired. The same rates of discount will also be allowed on vegetable seeds in *packets*, but it must always be remembered that the above discounts cannot be allowed to those who purchase by the ounce or pound, as this would in many cases bring the seeds far below their cost.

Collections of French, English, and German Flower Seeds,

SAVED FROM THE FINEST EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

These Collections are put up in packages containing from four to twelve or more of the most beautiful varieties, with each variety separate.

No.					PRICE
ASTERS.					
8	12	Finest varieties (French)	Truffaut's New Peony-flowered, in separate packets,	-	\$1 50
9	12	Extra fine "	New Dwarf Bouquet, -	-	1 25
10	6	Splendid "	New imbrique pompone, -	-	75
11	10	Beautiful "	Dwarf. Chrysanthemum-flowered,	-	1 25
12	8	Extra fine "	Peony-flowered, Perfection, -	-	1 25
13	8	Extra fine "	New Rose, -	-	1 25
14	16	Splendid "	(German) Double, including Peony-flowered,	-	1 50
15	8	Selected "	Reid's New Quilled, -	-	1 00
16	8	Beautiful "	New Ranunculus-flowered, -	-	75
17	8	Superb "	Pyramidal and Globe-flowered,	-	75
18	4	Finest "	New, crowned, -	-	50
19	4	Finest "	New, Hedgehog, -	-	40
20	25	Most select varieties, -	-	-	2 50
BALSAMS.					
21	8	Extra fine varieties, Camellia-flowered,	-	-	1 00
22	8	Very fine "	Double, -	-	75
23	8	Extra fine, "	Dwarf, -	-	75
24	12	Extra fine, "	New, Rose-flowered, -	-	1 00
25	12	Superb "	From prize varieties, -	-	1 50
GERMAN STOCKS.					
26	12	Beautiful varieties, Ten week,	-	-	1 00
27	8	Extra fine "	New, early large-flowering,	-	1 00
28	6	Finest "	Wallflower-leaved, -	-	50
29	6	Finest "	Autumn-flowering, -	-	50
30	8	Splendid "	Emperor, large-flowering,	-	1 00
31	6	Finest "	Brompton, -	-	50
32	6	Finest "	New miniature, -	-	50
LARKSPUR.					
33	10	Choice varieties, Tall Rocket, double,	-	-	75
34	10	Choice "	Dwarf Rocket, double, Stock-flowered,	-	75
35	10	Finest "	Branching, double, -	-	75
36	10	Finest "	Hyacinth-flowered, -	-	75
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.					
37	8	Finest varieties, Cockscorn, -	-	-	75
38	6	Choice "	Climbing Plants, -	-	50
39	25	Selected "	Climbing Plants, -	-	2 00
40	12	Distinct "	Ornamental Grasses, -	-	1 00
41	12	Finest "	Double Hollyhocks, -	-	1 00
42	12	Splendid "	Helichrysum. (Everlasting Flowers,) -	-	1 00
43	10	Finest "	French Marigolds, -	-	75
44	8	Choicest "	Marvel of Peru, -	-	60
45	5	Select "	Nemophila, -	-	25
46	9	Finest "	Ipomea. (Morning Glory,) -	-	50
47	12	Finest "	Ornamental Gourds, -	-	1 00
48	6	Finest "	Ornamental Leaved Plants, -	-	75
49	6	Finest "	Ornamental Fruited Plants, -	-	75
50	8	Beautiful "	Portulacae, -	-	50
51	8	Splendid "	Double German Poppies, -	-	50
52	10	Choice "	Dianthus Chinensis, -	-	75
53	8	Extra Fine "	Phlox Drummondii, -	-	75
54	6	Finest "	Petunias, -	-	75
55	8	Fine "	Schizanthus, -	-	60
56	6	Extra Fine "	Snapdragon, -	-	50
57	8	Choicest "	Salpiglossis, -	-	50
58	8	Finest "	Sweet Peas, -	-	50
59	6	Splendid "	Scabiosa, large-flowered, -	-	50
60	6	Splendid "	Scabiosa, Dwarf, -	-	50
61	6	Finest "	Wallflower, German, double, -	-	75
62	10	Finest "	Zinnia, double, -	-	1 25
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.					
63	12	Fine varieties, Acacia, -	-	-	1 50
64	12	Fine "	Cactus, -	-	1 25
65	6	Fine "	Ferns, -	-	1 25
66	6	Fine "	Heliotrope, -	-	1 00
67	6	Fine "	Kennedy, -	-	75
68	6	Fine "	Lantana, -	-	1 00
69	6	Fine "	Primula sinensis, -	-	1 50
70	8	Fine "	Tropaeolum, -	-	1 50

A SELECT LIST
OF
CHOICE AND RARE FLOWER SEEDS,
WITH A
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH VARIETY,
AND
Useful Hints for their Cultivation.

...
EXPLANATIONS.

In order to simplify as much as possible, and to assist purchasers in making selections from the following list, we give the name by which the plants are best known, whether common or botanical, their natural order according to the Linnæan arrangement, with character, height, hardness, duration, and usual time of flowering of each variety.

A dagger (†) annexed to the duration denotes that such biennial and perennial plants usually flower the first season if sown early; fl. pl. signifies flore pleno, or double flowering; sp., species; var., variety. A dash (—) indicates a repetition. *The price*—no smaller packets of any variety are made.

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
ABRONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Nyctaginaceæ</i> .		
A beautiful plant from California, with long, trailing stems, bearing clusters of pretty, fragrant, Verbena-like blossoms from August to October; may be trained to neat sticks, or trellis, or left to its natural mode of growth. By carefully removing the tough skin which covers the seed it will germinate more freely. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>		
71	Abronia umbellata , rosy lilac, height $\frac{1}{2}$ foot, - - - - -	10
ABUTILON , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .		
These favorite plants are highly valued on account of their ornamental foliage and beautiful flowers. They will thrive in good garden soil during the Summer if plentifully supplied with water. <i>Green-house shrubs.</i>		
72	Abutilon Duc de Malakoff , a fine new variety, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
73	— floribunda , fine orange, bell-shaped flowers, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
74	— marmoratum , a splendid new variety; flowers large, white marbled with rose; one of the finest in the class, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
75	— striatum , striped orange, fine, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
76	— venosum , new, beautiful, golden yellow, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
77	— hybridum , fine yellow, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
ABOBRA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> .		
An extremely pretty, tuberous, perennial, climbing plant, with handsomely cut, glossy dark green foliage, and small oval scarlet fruit, suitable for planting out in Summer. Flowers from June to October. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>		
78	Abobra viridiflora , 8 ft., - - - - -	25
ACACIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .		
These very ornamental plants are especially adapted to the green-house and conservatory, where their charming flowers and elegant foliage are highly attractive. They also give a pleasing effect by their fine foliage in the open garden during the Summer, where they should be plunged in the pots and kept well watered. Soak the seed in warm water several hours before sowing. Flower from March to May. <i>Green-house shrubs.</i>		
79	Acacia Albicans , white, from Mexico, 5 ft., - - - - -	25
80	— Douglasii , yellow, from North America, 5 ft., - - - - -	25
81	— argyrophylla , fine foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
82	— cultiformis , yellow, a desirable variety, 12 ft., - - - - -	25
83	— Drummondii , Drummond's fine yellow, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
84	— oleifolia elegans , elegant foliage, bright yellow flowers, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
85	— orata , yellow, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
86	— trinervata , fine yellow, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
87	— longifolia , long leaved, yellow, 10 ft., - - - - -	25

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
ACANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> .		
Valuable for the singular appearance of its leaves, and for the legend of their having given the first idea of the Corinthian order of architecture. When sown early flowering the same year. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .		
88	<i>Acanthus mollis</i> , pure white, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
ACHILLEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
A plant of very vigorous growth, producing large heads of flowers from August to October. It is well suited for pot culture. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
89	<i>Achillea filipendula</i> , yellow, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
ACROCLINEUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
A class of beautiful plants from south-west Australia, with everlasting, lively, rose-colored flowers, specially adapted for Winter bouquets, for which they should be cut as soon as they begin to bloom and dried in the shade. They are of easy cultivation in any good garden soil. Flower from June to October. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
90	<i>Acroclineum roseum</i> , delicate rose and yellow, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
91	— <i>album</i> , pure white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
ACONITUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .		
A showy plant that will succeed in any common garden soil. Flowers in July and August. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
92	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> , (Monk's Hood) blue and white, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
93	— <i>sinense</i> , (Chinese,) blue and white, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
ADLUMIA , (MOUNTAIN FRINGE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Fumariaceæ</i> .		
This is a beautiful, graceful climbing plant, a native of our Western States, producing an abundance of small, pinkish flowers during the whole of the second season. It will flower the first season when sown early. <i>Hardy biennial</i> .		
94	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i> , pink, 15 ft., - - - - -	10
AGERATUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Profuse blooming plants during Summer and Autumn in the open ground, in groups or masses; also good for pot culture for Winter blooming. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
95	<i>Ageratum Odoratum</i> , fragrant, pretty for bedding or pot culture, blue, 1 ft., - - -	5
96	— <i>Mexicanum</i> , lavender blue, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
97	— <i>alba</i> , new white variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
98	— <i>celestinum nanum</i> , new dwarf blue, fine, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
99	— <i>conspicuum</i> , new, pure white, a fine garden variety, - - - - -	10
AGROSTEMMA , (ROSE CAMPION,) Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .		
All the species of this genus, both annual and perennial, are quite hardy, and will flourish in any common garden soil. They are pretty, free-blooming plants, bear transplanting well and should be set about five or six inches apart. June to August.		
100	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> , white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
101	— <i>kermesina</i> , fine crimson, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
102	— <i>celi rosea</i> , (Rose of Heaven,) pretty rose, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - -	5
103	— — — <i>nana</i> , new dwarf rose, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
104	— — — <i>alba</i> , new dwarf white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
105	— — — <i>purpurea</i> , new dwarf purple, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
106	— <i>Flos Jovis</i> , fine red, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
ALONSOA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .		
These are very desirable on account of the brilliancy of their flowers. They should be started under glass, and when sown early will produce an abundance of flowers from June to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
107	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i> , (large flowered,) bright scarlet, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
108	— <i>incisifolia</i> , (cut leaved,) fine, bright scarlet, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
109	— <i>Warszewiczii</i> , new species, bright orange scarlet, fine, 1½ ft., - - -	10
ALSTROMERIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> .		
Beautiful free-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, requiring careful treatment: thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam, leaf mould, and well rotted manure, in a warm, sheltered position, with Southern exposure. June to August. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
110	<i>Alstromeria pulchella</i> , (Van Houtte's hybrid,) fine, new, 2 ft., - - - - -	25
111	— — — fine colored, new, 2 ft., - - - - -	25
112	— <i>aurantica</i> , fine orange, 1½ ft., - - - - -	20
113	— <i>aurea</i> , fine yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	20
114	— <i>tricolor</i> , three-colored, 1 ft., - - - - -	20
ALYSSUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferaæ</i> .		
Pretty, useful little plants for beds, edgings, or rock-work, producing an abundance of attractive flowers the first season, from June to October. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
115	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> , golden, fine for pot culture or rock-work, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
116	— <i>compactum</i> , a dwarf, profuse flowering variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	15
117	— <i>maritimum</i> , sweet scented, white, good for edging, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
118	— <i>Wiersbeckii</i> , (Wiersbeck's,) yellow and white, 1 ft., - - - - -	10



COCKSCOMB (*CELOSIA CRISTATA*).



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR (*JOSEPH'S COAT*).

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
AMARANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Amaranthaceæ</i> .		
Ornamental foliaged plants, valuable both for the open border and the conservatory. For out-door culture should be sown very early under glass, and removed when the weather becomes sufficiently warm. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
119	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> , (Joseph's Coat,) fine, three-colored. 1½ ft., - - -	5
120	— <i>bicolor</i> , beautifully variegated crimson and green foliage, 2 ft., - - -	5
121	— <i>monstrosus</i> , very large, showy, 3 ft., - - -	5
122	— <i>caudatus giganteus sinensis</i> , (Love lies bleeding,) 2 ft., - - -	5
123	— <i>melancholus</i> , var. <i>ruber</i> . This is a beautiful novelty, rivaling <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> for groups and edging. It is of dwarfer habit and has lively blood-red colored foliage, which contrasts beautifully with the foliage of the flower garden. It is of easy culture in any common garden soil, 1½ ft., - - -	10
AMMOBIUM , (EVERLASTING FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
A showy border plant, useful for bouquets. July to August. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
124	<i>Ammobium elatum</i> , (Everlasting Flower,) white and yellow, 1½ ft., - - -	5
AMBYOLEPIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
A sweet scented, showy border plant, of easy culture. July to October. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
125	<i>Amblyolepis setigera</i> , bright yellow, 2 ft., - - -	10
ANCHUSA , Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginaceæ</i> .		
Showy plants, producing flowers from July to October. Will flower the first season if sown early. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
126	<i>Anchusa arvalis</i> , (Italian Bugloss,) blue, showy, 1½ ft., - - -	5
127	— <i>italica</i> , (Italian,) good for borders, delicate blue, 2 ft., - - -	5
ANAGALLIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulacæ</i> .		
Beautiful little plants, valuable for edgings, small beds, vases, basket or rock-work. When sown in a mass thickly will cover the ground with a profusion of flowers from July to October. Succeed best in a light, rich soil with warm exposure. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
128	<i>Anagallis carnea</i> , new, flesh color, ½ ft., - - -	10
129	— <i>grandiflora superba</i> , large, sky blue, ½ ft., - - -	10
130	— <i>Phillipsii</i> , fine, blue, showy, ½ ft., - - -	10
131	— <i>Monelli Parksii</i> , beautiful mazarine blue, one of the best, ½ ft., - - -	10
132	— <i>indica</i> , a well known blue trailer, - - -	10
133	— <i>Eugenie</i> , a new, novel variety, being light blue in center and shading off to pure white on the border, ½ ft., - - -	10
134	— <i>Napoleon III.</i> , rich maroon crimson, new, admirably adapted for ornamental baskets or rock-work, ½ ft., - - -	10
135	— <i>Memoria dell Etna</i> , a splendid, new, large-flowering variety, with bright scarlet flowers, ½ ft., - - -	10
136	— <i>Triomphe de Ferenze</i> , new, large, with beautiful mazarine blue flowers, ½ ft., - - -	10
137	— <i>fine mixed</i> , ½ ft., - - -	15
138	— <i>randiflora sanguinea</i> , new, ½ ft., - - -	10
ANEMONE , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculacæ</i> .		
Early Spring flowers, succeeding well in any ordinary light soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
139	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> , fine double variety, mixed, 1 ft., - - -	10
140	— <i>pulsatilla</i> , (Pasque Flower,) violet, 1 ft., - - -	10
141	— <i>sulphurea</i> , new, yellow, 1 ft., - - -	10
142	— <i>narcisiflora</i> , new, curious flowered, 1 ft., - - -	10
ANTIRRHINUM , (SNAPDRAGON,) Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .		
These are beautiful Summer and Autumn flowering plants, in great variety of colors, amongst which are many richly spotted and striped. When sown early producing flowers the first season. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
143	<i>Antirrhinum caryophylloides</i> , mixed, 2 ft., - - -	10
144	— <i>coccineum</i> , bright scarlet, 2 ft., - - -	10
145	— <i>flavum</i> , 1½ ft., - - -	10
146	— <i>purpurea</i> , purple, 1½ ft., - - -	10
147	— <i>bicolor dwarf</i> , fine new dwarf, striped variety, ¾ ft., - - -	10
148	— — white and light red, ¾ ft., - - -	10
149	— <i>crescia</i> , a new dwarf scarlet variety, ¾ ft., - - -	10
150	— <i>brilliant</i> , a new, rich, scarlet crimson, ¾ ft., - - -	10
151	— <i>alba nova</i> , fine new white, ¾ ft., - - -	10
152	— <i>nanum striatum</i> , beautiful new striped, ¾ ft., - - -	10
153	— <i>extra fine varieties</i> , mixed, various, - - -	10
ARABIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferaæ</i> .		
A pretty, fragrant, Spring flowering plant, with pure white blossoms. It is valuable for rock-work, edgings, &c., and is of easy culture. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
154	<i>Arabis alpina</i> , pure white, ¾ ft., - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
AQUILEGIA, (COLUMBINE,) Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ.		
Plants of great value on account of their easy cultivation and their beautifully colored and curiously shaped blossoms. June and July. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>		
155	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i> , beautiful red and orange, variegated, 1½ ft., - - -	5
156	— <i>hortensis</i> , fine, double mixed, 1 ft., - - -	10
157	— <i>violacea</i> , (SIBERIAN,) double flower, violet, 1 ft., - - -	10
158	— <i>canadensis</i> , (CANADIAN,) rose and yellow, fine, 1 ft., - - -	10
159	— <i>vulgaris Burandii</i> , red and white striped, beautiful double, 1 ft., - - -	10
160	— <i>wittmaniana</i> , a fine new fragrant variety, blue and white, 1½ ft., - - -	10
161	— <i>caryophylloides</i> , a new double flowering variety with white flowers, beautifully striped with reddish crimson, 1½ ft., - - -	25
162	— <i>glandulosa gigantea</i> , a large flowered variety, with beautiful blue and white flowers, 1 ft., - - -	10
163	— <i>Skinnerii</i> , a fine variety, with long scarlet and orange blossoms, - - -	10
ARCTOTIS, Nat. Ord. Composite.		
Plants of dwarf, compact habit, with large and showy blossoms, growing freely in any rich soil. August to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>		
164	<i>Arctotis breviscapa</i> , narrow leaved, orange and brown, showy, 1 ft., - - -	10
165	— <i>sulphurea</i> , a new variety, sulphur yellow, 1 ft., - - -	10
166	— <i>annulata</i> , a fine new variety, with beautiful orange colored flowers bordered with dark maroon, ½ ft., - - -	20
167	— <i>grandiflora</i> , new, large flowered, color light yellow with dark crimson center, ½ ft., - - -	15
ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ.		
Showy, free-flowering plants, with large, bright, Poppy-like flowers. The leaves are armed with prickles, resembling those of the Thistle. They are of easy culture and require a good deal of room on account of their spreading habit. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
168	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> , sulphur yellow, 2½ ft., - - -	5
169	— <i>grandiflora</i> , large flowered, white, 2½ ft., - - -	5
ARMERIA, Nat. Ord. Plumbaginaceæ.		
Very useful for rock-work and in-door decoration, as well as for the open border. <i>A. martima</i> makes a beautiful edging for garden walks or beds. For this purpose should be set three inches apart. They are of easy cultivation, and flower the first season. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>		
170	<i>Armeria formosa</i> , delicate pink, 1 ft., - - -	10
171	— <i>longiaristata</i> , beautiful blue, 1 ft., - - -	10
172	— <i>urlevitschi</i> , fine new pink, good for edgings and borders, 1 ft., - - -	15
173	— <i>martima</i> , red, ¾ ft., - - -	10
174	— <i>alba</i> , large white, ¾ ft., - - -	15
ASCLEPIAS, Nat. Ord. Asclepiadaceæ.		
Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity of their blossoms. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
175	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> , beautiful orange, 2 ft., - - -	10
176	— <i>curassavica</i> , new, scarlet, good for pot culture, 3 ft., - - -	10
ASTRAGALUS, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.		
Vigorous Pea-flowering plants of easy culture. July and August. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>		
177	<i>Astragalus galegiformis</i> , 1½ ft., - - -	10
ASTER, Nat. Ord. Composite.		
Perhaps no class of plants has been so much improved within the last ten years, or advanced so rapidly into popular favor, as those contained in this genus. They are now as double as the Dahlia or Chrysanthemum, and almost as large and showy as the Peony, and produce a profusion of blooms during the entire Autumn, which for perfectness of form, and richness and variety of color, can scarcely be equalled. Asters delight in a deep, rich soil, and, during the hot weather, mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. For early blooming sow in a spent hotbed, and for late in the seed-bed in the garden, and transplant, in moist weather, the larger varieties about ten inches apart, and the smaller six. If supplied liberally with guano water as they advance in size, they will abundantly reward the cultivator in the increased size and beauty of their flowers. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
178	<i>Aster Peony-flowered</i> , fine mixed, producing very large, beautiful double flowers in great variety of colors, 2 ft., - - -	10
179	— <i>new dwarf bouquet</i> , finest varieties, mixed. These are of recent introduction, and when properly grown each plant presents the appearance of a well arranged bouquet. There are twelve or more varieties, 10 to 15 inches, - - -	10
180	— <i>new dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered</i> , mixed. This section of Asters is one of the most valuable, the flowers comparing favorably with the Truffaut's French, being large, full, double, well formed in connection with a dwarf, compact, vigorous, spreading habit, with dense foliage, and producing blossoms in great profusion, ¾ ft., - - -	15
181	— <i>dwarf</i> , fine mixed. The blossoms are similar to those of the taller kinds of German quilled, but they are valuable for edging on account of their habits, ¾ ft., - - -	5

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

ASTERS, (Continued.)



A PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.—NATURAL SIZE.

- 182 **Aster, Truffaut's new French Peony-flowered.**—This is a variety recently introduced, which, for form of flowers, variety and brilliancy of colors, and habit of growth, is universally admitted to surpass all others hitherto known. We obtain the seed in original packets from this celebrated cultivator in France, in twenty to twenty-five distinct varieties, 2 ft. 25
- 183 — **crowned, or two-colored.**—These possess the fine habit of Truffaut's French. The flowers are very double, with beautiful white quilled petals in the center surrounded with smooth, large petals of crimson, scarlet, violet or blue, making them very attractive, 1½ ft. 10
- 184 — **Rose.**—This new class possesses the most valuable qualities of the pyramidal section of Asters, being intermediate between the large-flowered Imbrique and Peony Perfection of Truffaut. It is about 2 feet in height, very robust, with large flowers, double to the center, when quite open having the outer petals finely imbricated, and of great substance. A plant in full bloom is of magnificent effect, and has a fine, upright habit. All the varieties are of the most brilliant colors. 25
- 185 — **Giant Emperor.** This variety is valuable chiefly for the great size of its flowers, the largest of which, under good cultivation, attain a diameter of four to five inches. It bears only a few flowers on a strong, robust stem; many varieties, mixed, 2 ft. 25
- 186 — **Chinese finest varieties, mixed, 1½ ft.,** - - - - - 5
- 187 — **Peony Perfection.**—This class represent great perfection in form, size and fullness of flower. All the sorts are of vigorous growth, bearing the flowers well upright. The flowers are large, measuring about 4 inches in diameter, of fine oval form, brilliant in color, and not showing an open center till the last stage of flowering. Twelve varieties, mixed. 10
- 188 — **German finest, mixed, quilled.** The petals of this variety consist of tubes or quills. It is of robust, branching habit, and produces an abundance of blossoms, which are valuable as contrast to the Peony-flowered, 1½ ft., - - - 5
- 189 — **Hedge Hog,** petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed, quite unique, 2 ft., - - - 10
- 190 — **Turban.**—A new and very dwarf variety, growing about 4 inches high, with dark, nearly black, colored foliage, and very handsome flowers, carmine mixed with white, - - - 10
- 191 — **Reid's improved, quilled, fine, new, mixed.** This is an English variety, said to be a great improvement on the older varieties. The plant is fine form and the blossoms abundant. 10
- 192 — **Imbrique pom-pone, new, finest varieties, mixed.** This is a beautiful variety, producing very perfect globe-shaped flowers, beautifully imbricated, 1½ ft., - 10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
ASTERS, (Continued.)		
193	Aster, ranunculus-flowered , finest varieties, mixed. This is a distinct variety, of recent introduction, with small, very double, imbricated flowers, surrounded by a range of green leaves, which, though less showy than some other varieties for garden culture, will prove a great addition for bouquets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
194	- globe pyramidal large-flowered , a very valuable new class with beautiful globular, regularly formed flowers, as large as Peony Asters, and very double. It is quite valuable for bedding on account of its beautiful habit and profusion of flowers, six colors mixed, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	10
195	- pyramidal , finest varieties, mixed. This variety is of fine, upright form, the flower stalks being of almost equal height, with no side shoots, flowers large, pyramidal-shaped, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	10
196	- Victoria .—This beautiful variety forms a new class, nearly allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to it in habit of plant and form of flower. The plant is very robust, bearing itself without assistance of a stick, forming a handsomely branched, compact bush, crowned with ten to twenty large and smaller flowers, of beautiful globular form, regularly imbricated and bright rosy carmine color. It is superior to the Giant Emperor Asters in being perfectly constant in height and fullness of flower, and consequently is of great value for bedding, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	25
AUBRIETIA, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.		
These pretty little plants are admirably adapted for pots or miniature rock-work. They are also valuable for edgings or small beds, succeeding best in an open, dry situation, flowering in April. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> ,		
197	Aubrietia deltoidea , rosy lilac, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., -	10
198	- purpurea , purple, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., -	10
AURICULA, Nat. Ord. Primulaceae.		
A plant from Switzerland of great beauty, and flowering in May and June. <i>Tender perennial</i> .		
199	Auricula , finest varieties, mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	15
AZALEA, Nat. Ord. Rhodoraceae.		
One of the most beautiful and ornamental green-house plants, producing a profusion of blossoms in March and April.		
200	Azalea indica , saved from the finest flowers, <i>green-house shrub</i> , 4 ft., -	25
201	- pontica , a beautiful shrub, newest and best varieties, <i>hardy shrub</i> , 4 ft., -	25
BALLOON VINE, (CARDIOSPERMUM,) Nat. Ord. Sapindaceae.		
A genus of rapid growing climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule. They succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. July and August. <i>Tender annual</i> .		
202	Balloon Vine , a fine climbing plant, flowers white, 5 ft., -	10
BALSAM, Nat. Ord. Balsaminaceae.		
The Camellia-flowering section of the Balsam family contains from ten to fifteen beautiful varieties, of very large double flowers, perfect in shape, and resembling roses or medium sized Camellias, and comprise a great variety of brilliant colors, beautifully combined, such as scarlet, crimson, violet, purple, rose white, yellowish white, purple spotted, scarlet spotted, rose spotted, red striped, purple striped, variously striped and mottled, &c. The great secret in growing Balsams is to give them plenty of air, light and moisture. The plants should not be less than two feet apart, and should be liberally supplied with weak guano-water. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
203	Balsam , horten-is, double mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
204	- double white , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
205	- rose , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
206	- scarlet , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
207	- crimson , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
208	- purple , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
209	- violet , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
210	- striped , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
211	- scarlet , spotted with white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
212	- crimson , spotted with white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
213	- purple , spotted with white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
214	- Camellia-flowered , twelve choice varieties, mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
215	- dwarf , suitable for borders, double mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
216	- Camellia-flowered , from finest European prize flowers, 2 ft., -	25
217	- Rose-flowered , fine new, from extra large double, beautifully formed varieties, 2 ft., -	10
218	- pale yellow , fine new, sweet scented, 2 ft., -	10
BALM OF GILEAD, (DRACOCEPHALUM,) Nat. Ord. Labiate.		
219	Balm of Gilead , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , finest perennial varieties, 2 ft., -	10
BAPTISIA, (PODOLARGA,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosae.		
An herbaceous, vigorous growing plant, of neat and elegant appearance, and desirable for planting among shrubbery.		
220	Baptisia australis , blue, 2 ft., -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
BARTONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Loasaceæ</i> .		
Sow the seeds where it is to bloom, thinning the plants out so that they will stand about six or eight inches apart. August to October. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
221	Bartonia aurea , a fine plant, with golden yellow flowers, 1½ ft., - - -	5
BELVIDERE , (SUMMER CYPRESS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Chenopodiaceæ</i> .		
222	Belvidere , an ornamental Cypress-like plant, flowering in June, <i>hardy annual</i> , 3 ft., - - -	5
BELLIS PERENNIS , (DOUBLE DAISY,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
These are admirable plants for pot culture, for edging to the open border, or in masses. They require a shady and rather cool situation. May and June. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .		
223	Bellis perennis , fine mixed, double, saved from finest flowers, ¼ ft., - - -	25
BIGNONIA , (TRUMPET FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> .		
These are magnificent climbing plants, producing a great profusion of brilliant and variously colored blossoms. They are well adapted for green-house culture or warm situations out of doors. The soil should be peat and loam. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
224	Bignonia Tweediana , fine, golden yellow blossoms, 20 ft., - - -	25
225	- radicans , beautiful orange, 20 ft., - - -	10
BLITUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Chenopodiaceæ</i> .		
Plants of easy culture and remarkably showy appearance, with spikes of succulent scarlet fruit. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
226	Blitum virgatum , 1 ft., - - -	5
227	- capitatum , (Strawberry Spinach,) 1 ft., - - -	5
BRACHYCOME , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Very pretty, free-flowering plant, suitable for small beds, rustic baskets, or pot culture. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .		
228	Brachycome iberidifolia , finest varieties mixed, (like Cineraria,) 1 ft. - - -	10
BROWALIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceæ</i> .		
Very handsome plants, covered with a profusion of blossoms during the Summer and Autumn months, and growing freely in any rich soil. <i>Tender annuals</i> .		
229	Browalia, elata , upright blue, 2 ft., - - -	10
230	- alba , white, 1½ ft., - - -	10
231	- demissa , spreading blue, 1 ft., - - -	10
232	- finest variety , mixed, 1 ft., - - -	10
BOCCONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> .		
Beautiful foliaged green-house plant, suitable for planting on lawns in Summer. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
233	Bocconia frutescens , 1 ft., - - -	25
CACALIA , (TASSEL FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Flowers in great profusion, in small, tassel-shaped blossoms, which are exceedingly pretty in bouquets. Set the plants six or eight inches apart. July to October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
234	Cacalia coccinea , producing clusters of pretty orange scarlet flowers, 2 ft., - - -	5
235	- aurantica , golden yellow, 2 ft., - - -	5
CACTUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Cactaceæ</i> .		
Many of the varieties of this plant produce magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colors. Succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam, brick and lime rubbish, with a little peat or rotted manure. <i>Green-house perennial</i> .		
236	Cactus , finest mixed, - - -	25
CALANDRINIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Portulacææ</i> .		
Fine, free-flowering plants. Some of the varieties have large, handsome flowers, and are suitable for edgings; others are of a trailing habit, and produce a profusion of blossoms in clusters. Most of the varieties should be treated as <i>half-hardy annuals</i> , although some of them are quite hardy. Light, rich soil. July and August.		
237	Calandrinia grandiflora , large purple flowers, 1½ ft., - - -	5
238	- discolor , two colored bearded rose, beautiful, fine for edging, 1½ ft., - - -	5
239	- umbellata , umbel-flowered, rosy purple flowers, trailer, 1½ ft., - - -	5
240	- Burridgil , new, rosy salmon, 1½ ft., - - -	5
CALAMPELIS , (ECCREMOCARPUS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> .		
Half-hardy climbers, of exceedingly vigorous growth, producing in great profusion orange and scarlet flowers. The foliage is compact and pretty, and is invaluable for covering unsightly walls. When sown early producing blossoms the first year, from July till September. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
241	Calampelis scabra , orange, climbing, 10 ft., - - -	10
242	- minnata , carmine, 6 ft., - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
CALCEOLARIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .		
Most of the varieties of this plant are for in-door culture, although some, like the <i>rugosa tigrina</i> , a shrubby variety, are sometimes grown for out of door decoration. They will succeed in a light, rich soil. April to June.		
243	<i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> , saved from fine spotted varieties, <i>green-house perennial</i> , 2 ft.,	25
244	— <i>hybrid nana grandiflora</i> , new dwarf, large-flowering varieties, mixed, saved from the finest German varieties, and in size, brilliancy, and profusion of flowers, we have never seen it equalled, <i>green-house perennial</i> , 1 ft.,	50
245	— <i>rugosa</i> , splendid shrubby varieties, saved from the finest European collections, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft.,	50
246	— <i>pinnata</i> , yellow, good for the border, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	10
247	— <i>scabiosifolia</i> , (Scabious leaved,) producing an abundance of small yellow flowers, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	10
248	— <i>rugosa tigrina</i> , new spotted shrubby varieties, very beautiful, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	50
CALENDULA , (CAPE MARIGOLD,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Showy, free-flowering plants, and growing in almost any soil. July to October. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
249	<i>Calendula</i> , fine varieties, mixed, 1 ft.,	5
250	— <i>officinalis superba</i> , a new variety of pot Marigold, golden orange color, with black eye, beautifully imbricated, 1 ft.,	5
251	— <i>sulphurea</i> , sulphur colored variety, very double and beautiful, 1 ft.,	5
252	— <i>pluvialis</i> , flowers white, brown underneath, 1 ft.,	5
253	— <i>pongei</i> , a new, white, hybrid Marigold, with double flowers, 1 ft.,	10
CALLIOPSIS , (COREOPSIS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
The colors in this class are rich and strikingly beautiful. The dwarf varieties make fine bedding plants, while the tall produce a fine effect in mixed borders. Flowers numerous and beautiful from July till October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
254	<i>Calliopsis tinctoria</i> , golden yellow and brown, 1½ ft.,	5
255	— <i>marmorata</i> , marbled, yellow and brown, fine, 2 ft.,	5
256	— <i>Drummondii</i> , a good yellow variety, dwarf, 1 ft.,	5
257	— <i>coronata</i> , beautiful yellow, with rich crimson spots, very fine, 2 ft.,	5
258	— <i>Burridgii</i> , deep crimson, margined with golden yellow, one of the best, 2 ft.,	10
259	— <i>purpurea</i> , 2 ft.,	5
260	— <i>atropurpurea</i> .—This variety has a beautiful broad petal of rich crimson, with a narrow orange colored margin, 1½ ft.,	10
CALLIRHOE , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .		
These fine new plants, when cultivated in masses, are quite valuable for bedding, producing a large quantity of rich violet blooms, with white center, resembling the Scarlet Linum, set from one foot to eighteen inches apart; grows freely from seed, and is easily transplanted. Commence blooming when young and continue during the Summer and Autumn months. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
261	<i>Callirhoe pedata</i> , fine bedding plant, 2 ft.,	10
262	— <i>nana</i> , new dwarf, profuse-flowering variety, 1 ft.,	15
263	— <i>verticillata</i> , producing an abundance of beautiful rich violet purple flowers, with a white center. They are double the size of <i>C. pedata</i> ,	15
CALLICHROA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Showy plant of easy culture. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
264	<i>Callichroa platyglossa</i> , golden yellow, 1¼ ft.,	5
CAMPANULA , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .		
All of these varieties are valuable on account of their fine habit, the profusion of their leaves, and the brilliancy of their flowers. Set the plants about six inches apart, so as to cover the entire bed. July to August.		
265	<i>Campanula carpatica</i> , (Carpathian,) light blue, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ¾ ft.,	5
266	— <i>alba</i> , a fine white variety, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft.,	5
267	— <i>grandiflora</i> , blue, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft.,	5
268	— <i>double blue</i> , fine, new, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft.,	10
269	— <i>double white</i> , fine, new, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft.,	10
270	— <i>double purple</i> , <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft.,	10
271	— <i>pyramidalis</i> , a fine old variety, blue, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 4 ft.,	5
272	— <i>alba</i> , white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 4 ft.,	5
273	— <i>pentagonia</i> , five-angled, blue and purple, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	5
274	— <i>alba</i> , white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	5
275	— <i>Lozel</i> , a pretty blue variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	5
276	— <i>alba</i> , a good white variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	5
277	— <i>nobilis</i> , large, violet purple, dwarf habit, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1½ ft.,	10
278	— <i>alba</i> , white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1½ ft.,	10
279	— <i>trachelium</i> , violet blue, double, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 4 ft.,	5
280	— <i>album</i> , fine white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 4 ft.,	5
281	— <i>finest perennial varieties</i> , mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , †	10
282	— <i>annual varieties</i> , mixed, -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
CAMELLIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Camelliaceæ</i> .		
Well known and favorite green-house plants, producing variously colored flowers, of rare beauty, during the Winter and Spring. They succeed best in sandy peat and loam. <i>Green-house shrubs</i> .		
283	Camellia Japonica , finest varieties, mixed, 5 ft., - - - - -	50
284	— alba nova , new, pure white, 5 ft., - - - - -	25
285	— variegated , red and white, 5 ft., - - - - -	25
CANARY BIRD FLOWER , Nat. Ord. <i>Tropæolaceæ</i> .		
A beautiful climber well adapted for Summer growth against walls and artistic trellises, as well as for brilliant decoration in rural and fancy combinations of rock-work or flower mounds, is a free bloomer from July till September. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .		
286	Canary Bird Flower , yellow, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
CANNA INDICA , (INDIAN SHOT.) Nat. Ord. <i>Cannææ</i> .		
<i>Stately plants and highly ornamental in sheltered flower gardens, producing a very rich and oriental effect by their large, massive foliage terminated by racemes of crimson or scarlet variously lobed flowers. Will flower the first season if plants are raised early in a hotbed so that they are strong at the time of setting out in the garden. In Autumn the roots may be taken up and kept in the cellar, and replanted in the open air in May or June. June to September.</i>		
287	Canna indica , fine red, excellent for the flower border or conservatory, 2 ft., -	5
288	— gigantea , large flowering, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
289	— compacta, elegantissima , fine new, producing dense oval bunches of large reddish yellow flowers, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
290	— Warszewiczii , splendid new, crimson, 3 ft., - - - - -	15
291	— coccinea , elegant, free-flowering, scarlet, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
292	— Annell , crimson, 3 ft., - - - - -	20
293	— Mulerii , fine, large scarlet, 3 ft., - - - - -	15
294	— Nepalensis , clear yellow, beautiful, 3 ft., - - - - -	20
295	— Sanguinea Chatel , blood red, dark foliage and stems, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
296	— Zebrina , beautiful zebra-striped foliage, 5 ft., - - - - -	25
CANDYTUFT , (IBERIS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Crucifereæ</i> .		
Old, popular and beautiful plants of compact, upright habit, producing large and perfect blossoms, very desirable for beds and unsurpassed for cutting. Seed should be sown in the Fall or as early in the Spring as possible. Thin out the plants so that they will stand about four or five inches apart. June to August. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
297	Candytuft , white, well known; desirable for borders, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
298	— crimson , (l. <i>kermesina</i> .) a most beautiful new variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
299	— purple , (l. <i>umbellata</i> .) rosy purple, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
300	— fragrant , (l. <i>odorata</i> .) fine white variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
301	— rocket , (l. <i>coronata</i> .) large white, selected, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
302	— dark purple , dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
303	— lilac , (l. <i>ilacina</i> .) fine rosy lilac, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
304	— new blush , (l. <i>carnea</i> .) fine, free-flowering 1 ft., - - - - -	10
305	— fine mixed , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
CANTERBURY BELL , (CAMPANULA MEDIUM,) Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .		
When well grown are very attractive as border plants, they succeed in light, rich soil. the plants should be two feet apart. June to August. <i>Hardy biennials</i> .		
306	Canterbury Bell , white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
307	— blue , a fine old variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
308	— double blue , fine, new, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
309	— double white , fine, new, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
310	— double lilac , $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
311	— many varieties , finest mixed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
CARDUUS , (THISTLE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Tall, robust growing, spreading, with sweet scented rose blossoms, in some situations very ornamental. Succeeds in any common garden soil, and blooms in June. <i>Half-hardy biennial</i> .		
312	Carduus marianus , 4 ft., - - - - -	5
CATANANCHE , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Showy, free-flowering plants; grow well in any garden soil; and if sown early will flower the first season in July and August.		
313	Catananche cœrulea , good border plant, blue, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
314	— bicolor , pretty white, with dark center, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
CATCHFLY , (SILENE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Silenaceæ</i> .		
Showy, free-flowering plants of easy culture. Flower July and August. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
315	Catchfly lobels , red, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
316	— carnea , new, flesh color, pretty, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
317	— alba , new, white, 1 ft., - - - - -	5

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

CARNATION, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

These plants are great favorites, and the most magnificent of all the *Dianthus* family. The flowers are large, delightfully fragrant, with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The engraving represents one of the English prize varieties, and though it is not often so fine ones can be grown from the seed, still there is no difficulty in obtaining splendid ones in this way. Those that prove poor must be removed as soon as they show their character, and the valuable ones can be increased by layering. The seed may be sown under glass, or in the open ground in Spring, and the plants will flower the second season. Young plants are quite hardy, but when old they will not stand the Winter. A succession of young plants should be procured either from the seed or layers every year. *Half-hardy perennials*.

**CARNATION PINK**.—No. 319.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 318 | Carnation fine German , from named flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - | 25 |
| 319 | - extra choice, saved from the finest double flowers of different colors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - | 50 |
| 320 | - tree, or perpetual, saved from the finest flowers only, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - | 50 |
| 321 | - dwarf double early-flowering, a German variety, of dwarf, robust habit, flowering earlier than the other varieties, 1 ft., - - - | 25 |

CENTAURIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Beautiful plant, growing in any light, rich soil. August and September. *Half-hardy annual*.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 322 | Centauridium Drummondii , fine yellow blossoms. 2 ft., - - - | 10 |
|-----|---|----|

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Ptete.
CENTAUREA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Free-flowering, showy, but not delicate, having a weedy appearance. August and September. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
323	<i>Centaurea Americana</i> , large and showy, lilac purple, 3 ft., - - - -	5
324	— <i>depressa</i> , dwarf, blue, 2 ft., - - - -	5
325	— <i>cyanus</i> , fine mixed, 2 ft., - - - -	5
326	— <i>rosea nova</i> , fine, new, rosy purple, 1 ft., - - - -	10
327	— many varieties, finest mixed, various, - - - -	10
CENTRANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Valerianaceæ.		
Compact growing plants, very pretty and effective in beds, or as an edging, and growing freely in any common garden soil. August and September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
328	<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i> , pretty in masses, pale rose, 1 ft., - - - -	5
329	— <i>flesh colored</i> , (<i>C. carneus</i>), fine new variety, 1 ft., - - - -	10
330	— <i>dwarf</i> , (<i>C. nanus</i>), new, pretty, ½ ft., - - - -	10
331	— <i>white</i> , (<i>C. albus</i>), good white variety, 1 ft., - - - -	5
332	— many varieties, finest mixed, 1 ft., - - - -	5
CHEENOSTOMA, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.		
Neat little plants, suitable for edging or rock-work. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
333	<i>Cheenostoma fastigiatum album</i> , pure white, quite new and very pretty, 1¾ ft., -	10
334	— <i>polyanthum</i> , many flowered lilac, ¾ ft., - - - -	5
335	— <i>fastigiatum</i> , bunch flowered rose, ¾ ft., - - - -	5
336	— <i>polyanthum</i> , pale purple. All pretty for borders, ¾ ft., - - - -	5
CHENOPODIUM, Nat. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ.		
Ornamental colored foliage, flowers small, clustered, and covered with a glittering purple meal. August and September. <i>Hardy annual.</i>		
337	<i>Chenopodium atriplicis</i> , singular, purple foliage, 3 ft., - - - -	10
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Nos. 345 and 346, when started under glass, will bloom freely the first season, and produce a large show of the finest double flowers. The plants should be thinned out to from twelve to eighteen inches apart. The dwarf kinds make showy beading plants. September to November.		
338	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> , white, a well known border plant, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	5
339	— <i>white quilled</i> , a fine variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
340	— <i>flavum double</i> , yellow, good, showy, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
341	— <i>tricolor</i> , (<i>C. carinatum</i>), white, yellow and brown, excellent variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	5
342	— <i>Burridgeanum</i> , a fine new variety, white, yellow and crimson, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	10
343	— <i>venustum</i> , a new variety, purple with yellow center, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	10
344	— <i>flesh colored</i> , (<i>C. carneum</i>), good, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
345	— <i>Chinese</i> , (<i>C. indicum</i>), fine for pot culture or open border, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	15
346	— <i>nanum</i> , fine dwarf, new, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - -	25
CHELONE, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.		
A beautiful herbaceous plant with flowers similar to the Pentstemon, very effective in groups in mixed borders, and thrives well in any rich soil. If sown early will blossom the first season. August and September. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>		
347	<i>Chelone</i> , finest varieties, mixed, 1½ ft., - - - -	5
CHINESE PRIMROSE, (PRIMULA SINENSIS.) Nat. Ord. Primulaceæ.		
Charming plants, flowering profusely from February to May. <i>Green-house perennial</i>		
348	<i>Chinese Primrose, fimbriata alba</i> , fringed white, splendid green-house plants, ¾ ft.,	25
349	— — <i>fringed purple</i> , very beautiful, ¾ ft., - - - -	25
350	— <i>splendid mixed</i> , from the finest European varieties, ¾ ft., - - - -	50
CHLORA, Nat. Ord. Gentianaceæ.		
Very handsome, gentianee with glossy oblong foliage, and bright yellow flowers, free-flowering. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>		
351	<i>Chlora grandiflora</i> , 1½ ft., - - - -	25
CINERARIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Well known and highly valuable plants for green-house decoration on account of the profusion of their flowers and the richness and variety of colors. They delight in a light, rich soil. February to May. <i>Green-house perennial.</i>		
352	<i>Cineraria</i> , fine mixed, 2 ft., - - - -	25
353	— <i>extra choice</i> , from finest flowers only, 2 ft., - - - -	50
354	— <i>new dwarf German</i> , a valuable variety, 1 ft., - - - -	25
355	— <i>weil</i> , a beautiful new variety from the Canary Islands, producing a profusion of crimson, violet, blue and white flowers, 3½ ft., - - - -	25
356	— <i>maritima</i> , a new species, valuable chiefly on account of its large, silvery ornamental foliage, which forms a beautiful contrast to <i>Perilla nankinensis</i> , flowers yellow, 1½ ft., - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceæ</i>.		
An interesting class of favorite bedding plants, flowering freely with a great variety of delicate and cheerful looking blossoms during the Autumn months, and even after pretty hard frosts. They will thrive best in a shady location. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
357	Clarkia elegans , elegant lilac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5.
358	— rosea , pretty, rose-flowered variety, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
359	— nerifolia , oleander-leaved, double rose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
360	— pulchella , pretty, large flowered, deep rose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
361	— alba , white double, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
362	— marginata , beautiful new variety, purple, margin white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
363	— integripetala , new, a beautiful and distinct variety, with rosy violet blossoms, nearly double the usual size and very brilliant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	15
364	— grandiflora lilacina , splendid, new, large flowered, lilac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
365	— alba , fine, large, white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
366	— marginata , new, beautiful rosy crimson, margined with pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
367	— alba nova , a charming variety of pure snow white, forming a beautiful contrast to the other varieties, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	15
368	— marginata , rich rose colored, bordered with a broad margin of pure white, very beautiful. A profuse and long continued blooming plant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10



CLARKIA PULCHELLA, FL. PL.—NATURAL SIZE. No. 369.

369	Clarkia pulchella integrifetala, fl. pl. This is the most brilliant and showy of all the Clarkias, the size of the petals far exceeding that of any other variety; color, rich magenta rose; flowers double; highly recommended, - - -	15
370	— elegans alba, fl. pl. , new, double, white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	15
371	— rosea, fl. pl. , new, double rose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5

COLLOMIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.Showy border plants. August to October. *Hardy annuals.*

372	Collomia coccinea , California annual, scarlet, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
373	— grandiflora , large-flowered, buff, 1 ft., - - - - -	5

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
CLIANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .		
It has been found from repeated experiments that the brittleness of the roots of <i>C. Dampieri</i> is unfavorable to the oft-repeated shift from smaller to larger pots, therefore it is advisable to commence by sowing the seeds singly in small pots, so as to avert any risk of injury to the roots in their most delicate state, and thus allowing the seedling plants to be transferred to other pots with the least possible disturbance, and the successive shifts should be made into tolerably large pots. For its culture, a preponderance of pulverized turfy yellow loam, with one-sixth part of sand, leaf mould, and broken charcoal well incorporated, is recommended. In housing young plants for the Winter, give full light in a well ventilated position, and do not allow any water or moisture to rest upon or otherwise affect the foliage during this period. Never apply water through the medium of a rose pot, but carefully through a tube or spout. <i>Half-hardy shrubs</i> .		
374	Clanthus Dampieri , a most beautiful, cool green-house plant, growing from two to ten or fifteen feet in height, with drooping clusters of large rich scarlet, long petaled, pea-shaped, winged flowers, three inches in length, similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large black cloud-like blotch in front. Packets. (containing three seeds.)	50
375	— magnificus , (Glory Pea.) is an extremely handsome scarlet flowering shrub, with elegant foliage. It blooms finely out of doors in Summer, against a trellis or south wall, but requires protection in the Winter; the seeds should be soaked a few hours in warm water before sowing, - - - - -	25
CLARY , Nat. Ord. <i>Labiataæ</i> .		
These plants are cultivated principally for their ornamental foliage. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
376	Clary , (<i>Salvia Hominum</i> .) purple, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
377	— red , ornamental foliage, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
378	— white , new variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
CLEOME , Nat. Ord. <i>Capparidaceæ</i> .		
Pretty, free-flowering little plants, thriving in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
379	Cleome spinosa , rose colored, showy, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
380	— arborea , fine white variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
381	— uniglandulosa , new, beautiful dwarf variety, flowers rich bronze, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	5
CLEMATIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .		
These are quite hardy and deserve a place in every garden. They form most beautiful objects when trained over lattice work or baskets. The seeds germinate slowly. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
382	Clematis flammula , (Virgin's Bower,) a beautiful climber, 15 ft., - - - - -	10
383	— vitalba , (Traveler's Joy,) a well known climber, 15 ft., - - - - -	10
384	— cirrhusa , a rapid climber, producing a profusion of white, fragrant flowers, -	25
CLINTONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Lobeliaceæ</i> .		
Pretty plants of low, compact growth, good for edgings, vases or rock-work. The flowers resemble those of the Lobelia. Should be grown in masses, plants three inches apart. July to September. <i>Tender annuals</i> .		
385	Clintonia pulchella , beautiful blue, yellow and white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
386	— elegans , light blue, pretty, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
387	— alba , pretty, white variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
388	— pulchella atropubens , beautiful dark red, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
389	— atropurpurea grandiflora , new, described as being very robust, and the flowers when expanding exhibiting a variety of colors and finally changing to a deep, purplish red, with a large, bright eye, very beautiful, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	20
390	— azurea grandiflora , new, resembling the former in size and habit, with splendid large flowers of deep ultramarine color, beautifully painted with white and light yellow, and of fine form; eye large and distinct, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	20
COBÆA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cobaceæ</i> .		
Is a valuable climbing plant of rapid growth, with large and ornamental foliage, and producing an abundance of large, well shaped flowers, green at first and afterwards change to purple. The plants if allowed plenty of room for the roots and grown in rich sandy loam, will extend along a wall or trellis thirty to forty feet in a single Summer. The seeds should be sown in a hotbed in February and transplanted into pots, and thence to the open ground in May. <i>Tender annual</i> .		
391	Cobæa scandens , purple, 20 ft., - - - - -	10
COLLINSIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .		
Plants of great beauty and well deserving cultivation. They thrive best in stiff clay soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
392	Collinsia bicolor , purple and white, well adapted for groups, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
393	— alba , fine, pure white variety, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
394	— grandiflora , purple and blue, fine, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
395	— bartsiaefolia , (bartsia leaved.) purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
396	— multicolor , crimson, lilac and white, fine, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
397	— marmorata , new, marbled, pink and white, beautiful, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
398	— many varieties , finest mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
COCKSCOMB, Nat. Ord. <i>Amaranthaceæ</i>.		
An exceedingly valuable and interesting class of plants, and are highly recommended for the decoration of the green-house, conservatory or flower garden. The flowers of many of the following varieties attain an enormous size by thorough cultivation, and are remarkable for their brilliant colors and symmetrical form. August to November. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
399	Cockscomb , (<i>Celosia cristata</i> .) fine variety, mixed, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
400	— dwarf yellow , (<i>C. lumiere</i> .) fine, new, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
401	— dwarf rose , (<i>C. rosea</i> .) fine, new, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
402	— spicata rosea , (<i>C. margaritacea</i> .) fine new French variety, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
403	— dwarf crimson , (<i>C. kermesina</i> .) 1 ft., - - - - -	10
404	— purple , (<i>C. purpurea</i> .) 2 ft., - - - - -	10
405	— peony red , (<i>C. Pivoine</i> .) 2 ft., - - - - -	10
406	— scarlet leaved , (<i>C. coccinea</i> .) 2 ft., - - - - -	10
407	— gigantea nova , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
COLUMBINE, Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i>.		
8	Columbine , (see <i>Aquilegia</i> .) fine mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
COMMELINA, Nat. Ord. <i>Commelinaceæ</i>.		
Tuberous rooted plants, bearing pretty, rich blue flowers, and thriving in any light, rich soil; will bloom first season if sown early. The roots should be taken up and preserved like Dahlias during the Winter. July to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
409	Commelina celestis , pretty, sky blue, tuberous rooted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
410	— alba , white flowered variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
411	— variegata , new, striped, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i>.		
A class of free-flowering, dwarf and climbing plants, of easy culture, and producing an abundance of brilliant and variously colored blossoms. C. major is the well known Morning Glory, the finer varieties of which are unsurpassed for covering walls, arbors, &c. C. minor is a dwarf plant, growing about 1 foot high, of trailing habit and beautiful in masses. Sow in open ground early in Spring. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
412	Convolvulus major , white, 10 ft., - - - - -	5
413	— rose , 10 ft., - - - - -	5
414	— dark purple , 10 ft., - - - - -	5
415	— fine striped , 10 ft., - - - - -	5
416	— tricolor , fine, 10 ft., - - - - -	5
417	— splendid brilliant crimson , 10 ft., - - - - -	5
418	— finest varieties , mixed, - - - - -	10
419	— mauritanicus <i>hardy herbaceous creeper</i> , with fine silver foliage and lovely blue flowers; fine for hanging baskets, - - - - -	25
420	— aureus superbus , a fine new variety, with beautiful yellow flowers, - - - - -	25
421	— minor splendens , rich violet, white center, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
422	— tricolor , rich purple, with white center, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
423	— variegated and striped , fine, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
424	— alba , fine, pure white, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
425	— finest varieties , mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
426	— cantabricus stellatus , small, rosy flowers, with white star in the center, a beautiful trailer, and unsurpassed for baskets, and is a fine bedding plant, - - - - -	25
COSMOS, Nat. Ord. <i>Coreopsidæ</i>.		
Dwarf, bushy growth, neat foliage, tuberous rooted, similar to the Dahlia, and requiring like treatment. They will produce innumerable flowers from July to September. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i>		
427	Cosmos bipinnata , bipinnate, purple, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
428	— grandiflora , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
COSMANTHUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Hydrophyllaceæ</i>.		
A neat little plant of dwarf, spreading habit, flowering in August and September. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
429	Cosmanthus flmbriatus , fringed flower, white tinged with blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
COSMIDUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i>.		
Very pretty flowers for backgrounds, flowering from July until October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
430	Cosmidum Burridgii , rich brown tipped with bright yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
431	— atropurpureum , new, dark purple, beautiful, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
CREPIS, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i>.		
Sow in good garden soil. July till October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
432	Crepis rubra , (<i>Hawk-weed</i> .) red, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
433	— alba , (<i>Hawk-weed</i> .) white, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
434	— barbata , (<i>Hawk-weed</i> .) golden, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
CUCURBITA, (ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.) Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i>.		
Singular ornamental fruited climbers, (see Gourd.) <i>Tender annual</i> .		
435	Cucurbita leucantha longissima , 7 ft., - - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
CUCUMIS, (SNAKE CUCUMBER,) Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ.		
A class of plants suitable for arbor or trellis-work, remarkable for luxuriance and rapidity of growth.		
436	<i>Cucumis flexuosus</i> , singular fruited, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 10 ft., - - -	10
437	- <i>discrepens</i> , Teasel-formed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 18 ft., - - -	10
438	- <i>perennis</i> , a perennial variety, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 16 ft., - - -	10
CUPHEA, Nat. Ord. Lythraceæ.		
A class of shrubby plants of great beauty, remarkable for their curious blossoms, which they produce in great profusion during the entire Summer, and which contrast beautifully with their dark green ornamental foliage. They will flower from April to October, and deserve more extensive cultivation. The plants may be taken up in the Fall and cut back, and they will bloom through the Winter. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
439	<i>Cuphea Galeottiana</i> , a new species, with flowers nearly black, 1 ft., - - -	15
440	- <i>silencoides</i> , Silene-like, purple, 1 ft., - - -	10
441	- <i>purpurea rosea</i> , purple variety, 1 ft., - - -	10
442	- <i>dwarf</i> , new variety, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	10
443	- <i>platycentra</i> , broad leaved, with rich orange flower tubes tipped with brownish purple, 1 ft., - - -	10
444	- <i>strigulosa</i> , new, curious, scarlet and yellow, 1 ft., - - -	10
445	- <i>viocosissima</i> , new and beautiful, 1 ft., - - -	10
CYCLAMEN, Nat. Ord. Primulaceæ.		
Handsome and curious tuberous rooted herbaceous plants, specially adapted for the conservatory, or window, for Winter. February to April. <i>Green-house biennials</i> .		
446	<i>Cyclamen</i> , European, fine mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	25
447	- <i>colum</i> , beautiful red, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	25
448	- <i>persicum</i> , rose, crimson and white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	25
449	- <i>finest varieties</i> , mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	25
450	- <i>Neapolitanum</i> , deep pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	25
451	- <i>Africanum macrophyllum</i> , white and rose, fine foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	25
CYCLANTHERA, Nat. Ord. Pandanææ.		
A hardy and fast growing plant, with handsome foliage and pretty, oval-shaped fruits, loudly exploding when ripe, and thus distributing their seeds. It is a valuable climber. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
452	<i>Cyclanthera explodens</i> , 15 ft., - - -	25
CYANUS, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Ornamental plants for shrubberies, and where cut flowers are in demand, very useful. Easily cultivated in any garden soil. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
453	<i>Cyanus</i> , (Centaurea,) dark purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	5
454	- <i>sky blue</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	5
455	- <i>new rose</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	5
456	- <i>new variegated</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	5
457	- <i>fine mixed</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	5
CYPRESS VINE, Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ.		
The fine foliage and graceful form of these plants render them an indispensable ornament for green-house or conservatory, or they may be made to form attractive features among other climbers in the garden. The seeds should be scalded before sowing. July to October. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
458	<i>Cypress vine</i> , (Ipomea quamoclit) a beautiful, delicate climber, scarlet, 10 ft., -	5
459	- <i>alba</i> , with white flowers, 10 ft., - - -	5
460	- <i>rosea</i> , new, rose flowered, 10 ft., - - -	5
461	- <i>mixed</i> , 10 ft., - - -	5
CYTISUS, Nat. Ord. Papilionaceæ.		
A splendid plant flowering profusely during the Spring, sweet scented. <i>Green-house shrub</i> .		
462	<i>Cytisus fragrans</i> , - - -	25
DAISY, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
463	<i>Daisy</i> , extra fine, mixed, (see <i>Bellis perennis</i> .) <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., -	25
DATURA, (TRUMPET FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.		
These plants are strong growing, of spreading habit, and produce trumpet-shaped blossoms of great size. They require a good deal of space, but when properly managed in a well arranged group the effect is grand and impressive. June to August.		
464	<i>Datura fastuosa</i> , white and purple, showy, 2 ft., - - -	5
465	- <i>alba</i> , double, white, 2 ft., - - -	10
466	- <i>Wrightii</i> , very large, white border, with lilac, 2 ft., - - -	10
467	- <i>carthagenensis</i> , new, with pure white fragrant flowers, of large size, 2 ft., -	10
468	- <i>humilis flava flore pleno</i> , a splendid new variety, producing large double golden-yellow blossoms in great profusion, should be started under glass, 2 ft., -	25

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
DAHLIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
The tall are exceedingly beautiful and too well known to need comment. The dwarf are of recent introduction, with beautiful, small double flowers, remarkably adapted for vases and bouquets. The seeds we offer have been collected from the finest European varieties. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
469	<i>Dahlia</i> , fine mixed, double, 6 ft., - - - - -	10
470	— <i>extra fine</i> , from best European varieties, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
471	— <i>Liliput</i> , new dwarf, fine for bouquets, 2 ft., - - - - -	25
DELPHINIUM , (LARKSPUR,) Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .		
A class of most beautiful plants with curiously cut leaves and splendid flowers, admirably adapted for large groups or masses, and invaluable for cut flowers. Flower the first season when sown early, and may be sown in the Autumn. They should be sown where they are to stand as they are difficult to transplant. July to October. <i>Hardy perennials</i> , except <i>D. cardiopetalum</i> .		
472	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> , (Larkspur Bee,) light blue variety, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
473	— <i>ajacis roseum</i> , fine, double, rose, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
474	— <i>formosum</i> , new, with large, brilliant blue and white flowers, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
475	— <i>grandiflorum</i> , large flowered, blue variety, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
476	— <i>cardiopetalum</i> , fine, deep blue, excellent for borders, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
477	— <i>Chinese</i> , finest varieties, mixed, good for cut flowers, 2½ ft., - - - - -	5
478	— <i>alba striata</i> , double, white striped with pink, fine, 2½ ft., - - - - -	20
479	— <i>roseum celestinum</i> , flore pleno, splendid, new, double flowering rose, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
480	— <i>hybrid novum</i> , from the best named varieties, - - - - -	25
DIANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .		
A genus of splendid showy plants, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. Most of them will flower the first season, but they endure the Winter well and produce finer blossoms the second Summer. The <i>Heddwigii</i> are remarkable for their size and magnificent colors. The seed may be sown in Spring under glass or in seed-bed. They bear transplanting well and should be set about one foot apart.		
481	<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> , extra fine, double flowering, various colors, mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	5
482	— — <i>alba</i> , fl. pl., fine, double, white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
483	— — <i>nana</i> , very dwarf, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft., - - - - -	10
484	— — <i>alba striata</i> , white striped with pink, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
485	— — <i>latifolius</i> , broad leaved, good for borders, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
486	— — <i>barbatus</i> , (see Sweet William,) extra choice mixed, producing a large proportion of double flowers, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
487	— — <i>caryophyllus</i> , (Carnation Pink,) fine mixed, double, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
488	— — <i>extra fine</i> , fl. pl., from choice European named varieties, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	50
489	— — <i>punctatus</i> , (Picotee Pink,) fine mixed, double, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
490	— — <i>extra fine</i> , saved from the best named varieties, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	50
491	— — <i>clove</i> , finest varieties, mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
492	— — <i>semperflorens</i> , (Tree, or Perpetual,) for Winter flowering, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	25
493	— — <i>chinensis imperialis</i> , fine mixed, double, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
494	— — <i>Heddwigii</i> , a splendid, large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
495	— — — <i>flore pleno</i> , often double, but sometimes only semi-double. The semi-double flowers have the finest shades of color. Strong, <i>hardy plants</i> , and flower until frost, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	20
496	— — — <i>fl. pl.</i> , <i>atropurpurea</i> , new, with large, dark red, double flowers; beautiful and constant, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	20
497	— — — <i>laciniatus</i> , flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed, and very beautifully colored; plants flowering during the whole Summer, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
498	— — — <i>flore pleno</i> , double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splendid colors; a magnificent flower. Seeds saved only from best flowers, worthy of exhibition, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	20
499	— — <i>deltoides</i> , (Maiden Pink,) a profuse bloomer, <i>hardy perennial</i> , ¾ ft., - - - - -	5
500	— — <i>plumarius</i> , (Feathered,) a good variety, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
501	— — <i>Hispanicus</i> , (Spanish Pink,) mixed colors, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
502	— — <i>moschatus</i> , (Garden Pink,) finest sorts, mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	25
503	— — <i>hybridus atropurpureus</i> , fine, deep rose, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
504	— — — <i>atrosanguineus</i> , extra double, dark blood red, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
505	— — — <i>atropurpureus</i> , fl. pl., double, blood red, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
506	— — — <i>atroviolaceus</i> , fl. pl., fine, new, double, purple, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
507	— — — <i>corymbosus</i> , fl. pl., beautiful hybrid, with large heads of double flowers, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
508	— — — <i>nanus atrosanguineus</i> , fl. pl., a beautiful new variety, of dwarf, compact habit, producing blood red flowers, in great profusion, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft., - - - - -	10
DICTAMNUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Rutaceæ</i> .		
Flower in July and August. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
509	<i>Dictamnus rubra</i> , pretty, purple flowers, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
510	— <i>fraxinella</i> , white, must not be grown under trees, 2 ft., - - - - -	5

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
	DIDISCUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Umbelliferae</i> .	
	A fine border plant from Australia, flowering in July and August. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .	
511	<i>Didiscus cærulea</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
	DIGITALIS , (FOXGLOVE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophularinae</i> .	
512	<i>Digitalis</i> , (see Foxglove,) fine mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> ,† 3 ft., - - -	10
	DOLICHOS , (HYACINTH BEAN,) Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i> .	
	Very curious climbers and quick growers. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .	
513	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> , purple, 8 ft., - - - - -	5
514	— <i>alba</i> , a white variety, 8 ft., - - - - -	5
515	— <i>giganteus</i> , a handsome and rapid climber, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
516	— <i>nana</i> , a dwarf variety, good for the conservatory, - - - - -	10
	ECCREMOCARPUS , (CALAMPELIS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Bignoniaceae</i> .	
	A rapid growing plant, with compact and pretty foliage, bearing numerous clusters of orange colored flowers from July to October. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .	
517	<i>Eccremocarpus scabra</i> , (see Calampelis,) 10 ft., - - -	10
	ECHINOCYSTIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i> .	
	A very fast growing climber, with palmate foliage, covering itself with white flowers from May till July, ornamented with handsome, oval-shaped fruits, of the size of small eggs. The seeds should be sown in Autumn or early Spring in the open border. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
518	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i> , 6 ft., - - - - -	10
	ELEUSINE , Nat. Ord. <i>Gramineae</i> .	
	A fine ornamental Grass from China, said to be very beautiful and curious, with stems resembling horns. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
519	<i>Eleusine coracana</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
	ERYSIMUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .	
	Showy, free-flowering plant, very effective in beds or mixed borders, and succeeds well in light, rich soil. June to September. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
520	<i>Erysimum peroffskyanum</i> , a pretty annual, orange, 1½ ft., - - -	5
	ETERNAL , or EVERLASTING FLOWERS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .	
521	<i>Eternal</i> , or <i>Everlasting Flowers</i> , (see <i>Helichrysum</i> and <i>Xeranthemum</i> .) finest varieties mixed, <i>hardy annual</i> , - - - - -	10
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceae</i> .	
	Showy, free-flowering class of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors. A little difficult to transplant; if sown early will flower the first season from July to September. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
522	<i>Eschscholtzia</i> , (California Poppy,) yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
523	— <i>crocea</i> , orange, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
524	— <i>alba</i> , a yellowish white variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
525	— <i>tenuifolia</i> , narrow leaved, flowers small, pale yellow, produced in great profusion, good for edgings, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
	EUCHARDIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagrariceae</i> .	
	Free-flowering, compact growing plant, and will succeed well in any common garden soil. July and August. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
526	<i>Euchardium grandiflorum</i> , pretty dwarf annual, rosy purple, ½ ft., - - -	10
	EUCINDE , Nat. Ord. <i>Loasaceae</i> .	
	A showy plant in mixed borders, or grown in pots for conservatories. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .	
527	<i>Eucinde Bartonoides</i> , (Bartonia-like,) yellow, good for pot culture, 1 ft., - - -	10
	EUTOCA , Nat. Ord. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> .	
	Free-flowering plants, showy, suitable for beds or mixed borders, thrive in light soil, and flower in July and August. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .	
528	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> , lavender blue, pretty, dwarf habit, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
529	— <i>visida</i> , (Clammy,) deep blue, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
530	— <i>lilacea</i> , lilac, fine new variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
	FEDIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Valerianaceae</i> .	
	A rather coarse growing plant, with pink flowers and curious seed pods, shaped like figures of Horn of Plenty. July and August. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
531	<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
	FERNS , Nat. Ord. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> .	
	This order of plants is too well known and highly appreciated to need description. They delight in peaty, sandy soil.	
532	<i>Ferns</i> , (Filices,) finest exotic varieties, mixed, - - - - -	25

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
	FENZLIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> . A beautiful little California plant, of a dwarf, compact, tufted habit, small foliage and a profusion of rosy, lilac-colored blossoms, well adapted for growing in pots or small boxes for green-house decoration, requires a light, rich soil, well supplied with moisture. June to October. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .	
533	Fenzlia dianthiflora , rosy lilac, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	25
	FORGET-ME-NOT , (MYOSOTIS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginaceæ</i> . A well known and favorite border plant, which blooms freely from May till October. If sown early will flower the first season. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
534	Forget-me-not alpine , (Myosotis alpestris,) pretty blue variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - -	10
535	— white , (M. alba.) $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
536	— large blue , (M. palustris,) new large flowered variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - -	10
537	— azorean , (M. azorica,) dark blue, good for pot culture, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - -	10
	FOUR O'CLOCKS , Nat. Ord. <i>Nyctaginaceæ</i> . Four o'clocks, (see Marvel of Peru,) fine mixed, flower from July till October, <i>hardy annual</i> , $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
	FOXGLOVE , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophularinæ</i> . Very ornamental and showy plants for shrubberies or half shady places. If sown early will flower the first season. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. July to September. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
539	Foxglove , (Digitalis purpurea,) purple spotted, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
54	— alba , a fine white variety 3 ft., - - - - -	5
541	— punctata , fine, new, spotted variety, mixed, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
542	— rosea , new, rose, very fine, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
	FUCHSIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . Until recently they have been treated as green-house plants, but they are found to grow finely in the open air, and enliven the garden during the whole Summer with their elegant blossoms. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .	
543	Fuchsia , finest old varieties, mixed, - - - - -	25
544	— finest , new varieties, mixed, - - - - -	50
	GAILLARDIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> . A class of very showy herbaceous plants, producing large flowers and remaining in bloom for a long time. Few flowers in the garden will attract more attention if planted in beds or masses. Will bear transplanting well. Set about eight or ten inches apart. If sown early will flower the first season.	
545	Gaillardia picta , crimson and yellow, good for borders, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
546	— hybrida grandiflora , beautiful large-flowered, rich crimson and yellow flowers, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - -	10
547	— alba marginata , red bordered with white, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - -	5
548	— Richardsonii , yellow with brown center, <i>hardy perennial</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - -	10
	GALEGA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These grow freely in any common soil, but require a good deal of room on account of their bushy stems. July to October. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
549	Galega officinalis , (Oriental.) white, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
550	— persica , (Persian.) white, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
551	— lilacina , fine, lilac, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
	GAURA , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . A curious, hardy, free-flowering, herbaceous plant nearly allied to Clarkia. Succeeds best in a sandy loam. July to October. <i>Hardy annual</i> .	
552	Gaura Lindheimeria , white, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
	GENTIAN , Nat. Ord. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> . These plants require an abundance of air, and light, rich soil. When sown early will flower the first season. July and August. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
553	Gentian acaulis , fine, blue, pretty for borders and edging, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	5
554	— lutea , yellow, tall, robust species, 4 ft., - - - - -	5
555	— cruciata , fine, dwarf, new, blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
556	— asclepiadea , blue, desirable for borders, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
557	— purpurea , fine, new, purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
558	— pl. var. , finest dwarf varieties, mixed, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
	GERANIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Geraniaceæ</i> . Well known, very valuable green-house plants, of easy culture. Are as indispensable for in-door as for out of door decoration. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .	
559	Geranium , (Pelargonium hybridum,) choice varieties mixed, - - - -	25
560	— new French hybrid , (Odier or masculatum,) fine, - - - - -	25
561	— grandiflorum , beautiful large-flowered variety, - - - - -	25
562	— attraction , beautiful scarlet, good for bedding or pot culture, - -	25
563	— fancy varieties , mixed, - - - - -	25
564	— extra choice , saved from best hybrid prize varieties; - - - - -	50

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.							Price.
GEUM, Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ.								
Handsome, free-flowering, showy plants. When sown early flower the first season from June till September. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>								
565	Geum chilense , double, scarlet, pretty border plant, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
566	— rivale , splendid white variety, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
567	— atrococcineum , dark scarlet, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
568	— grandiflorum , large-flowered, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
569	— pl. var. , finest varieties mixed, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
GILIA, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.								
Beautiful flowers, which only require sowing in Spring or Autumn in the open border. June to August. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>								
570	Gilia capitata , azure blue flowers in clustered heads, white, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
571	— alba , a fine, dwarf, snow white variety, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
572	— tricolor , rose, yellow, and dark purple, very pretty, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
573	— rosea splendens , new, rose, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
574	— nivalis , snow white, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
575	— achillæfolia , a fine, new, bedding variety, producing pure white flowers in great profusion, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
576	— finest varieties , mixed, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
GLADIOLUS, Nat. Ord. Iridaceæ.								
577	Gladiolus hybridus , saved from best hybrid varieties, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
GLOBE AMARANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Amaranthaceæ.								
Useful in many situations as the background of flower borders. The flowers are pretty, everlasting, and may be cut in Summer and preserved for Winter bouquets; are of easy culture in light, rich soil. June to October. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>								
578	Globe Amaranthus , (<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> .) purple, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
579	— white , (<i>G. alba</i> .) 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
580	— flesh color , (<i>G. carneus</i> .) 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
581	— variegated , (<i>G. variegata</i> .) 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
582	— orange , (<i>G. Haageana</i> .) 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
583	— many varieties , mixed, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
GLOXANICA, Nat. Ord. Gesneriaceæ.								
Extremely handsome plants, producing flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors in great profusion. <i>Green-house perennials.</i>								
584	Gloxanica , splendid mixed, a fine green-house plant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
585	— extra choice , saved from finest varieties,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GOURD, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ.								
A valuable and highly interesting class of climbing plants, both on account of their beautiful foliage and their singular shaped and curiously marked fruit. The smaller fruited varieties are the most neat and ornamental, and are eminently adapted for screens and trellis work. July to October. <i>Tender annuals.</i>								
586	Gourd Bottle , (<i>Cucurbita Leucantha</i> .) useful and ornamental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
587	— gigante , very large, ornamental, for screens, white,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
588	— flat Corsican , yellow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
589	— Hercules club , curious, large variety, white,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
590	— new miniature , orange and green striped, very ornamental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
591	— orange , a splendid new variety, the fruit closely resembling a medium sized ripe orange,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
592	— egg-shaped , closely resembling an egg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
593	— gooseberry , small, pointed, pretty,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
594	— malabar melon , large fruited,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
595	— sypha , curious, Syphon-shaped,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
596	— powder-horn ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
597	— fine mixed , ornamental varieties,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
GODETIA, Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.								
All the Godetias are easily cultivated, and will produce a great quantity of flowers, of very brilliant colors, if grown on light, sandy soil; in rich soil they produce more leaves than flowers. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>								
598	Godetia rubicunda , ruddy rosy crimson, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
599	— lepidia , pretty lilac, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
600	— alba pura , pure white, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
601	— Lyndleyana , rosy purple spotted, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
602	— insignis , beautifully spotted, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
603	— The Bride , a splendid new variety, producing a profusion of delicate blossoms, the main part of which is of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at the base of the corolla, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
604	— rosea alba Tom Thumb , the color of this flower is pure white, with a brilliant rose blotch at the base of each petal. It blooms in great profusion, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
605	— many varieties , finest mixed, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
606	— Sp. nova , from Mexico, a most beautiful dwarf, new variety, with neat, trailing branches, curved upwards, clothed with handsome, dark green foliage, and covered with extremely pretty cup-shaped flowers of a bright carmine rose color,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
HELIOTROPIMUM, Nat. Ord. Boraginaceæ.		
Well known and highly valuable plants, both for the green-house and the open border, producing an abundance of delightfully fragrant blossoms from May to October. For Autumn flowering seeds may be sown in Spring. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>		
643	<i>Heliotropium corymbosum</i> , pale blue, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
644	— <i>grandiflorum</i> , large blue, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
645	— <i>Peruvianum</i> , fine purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
646	— <i>Voltaireanum</i> , dark purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
647	— <i>Triomph de Liege</i> , dark purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
648	— <i>Roi des noirs</i> , dark purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
649	— <i>fine mixed</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
HELIPTERUM, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
650	<i>Helipterum anthemoides</i> , new and beautiful everlasting flower, resembling <i>Acroclium rosea</i> in form, but pure white and of a delicate and graceful habit, <i>tender annuals</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	25
651	— <i>Sanfordii</i> , a pretty, dwarf, tufted, everlasting flower, with neat, oblong, lanceolate foliage, and large globular clusters of bright golden yellow flowers, fine for Winter bouquets. The plant is of finer form when grown on light soil, not very rich, 9 inches, - - - - -	25
HIBISCUS, Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.		
A genus of very ornamental and showy plants, producing a fine effect in mixed borders or among shrubbery. The following should be treated as <i>half-hardy annuals</i> .		
652	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> , cream color, with rich brown center, 1½ ft. - - - - -	5
653	— <i>calisurus</i> , white, rich brown center, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
654	— <i>Thunbergia</i> , buff color, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
655	— <i>immutabilis</i> , beautiful rose, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
HONESTY, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.		
550	<i>Honesty</i> , (see <i>Satin Flower</i> .) <i>hardy biennial</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
HOLLYHOCK, Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.		
This is one of the most splendid ornamental biennial plants. It has been much improved of late, and now produces beautiful double flowers, of almost every shade of color. Seeds from the best plants will generally reproduce their kind, both in color and form. July to September. <i>Hardy biennials.</i>		
657	<i>Hollyhock</i> , (<i>Althea rosea</i> .) fine, mixed, double, 6 ft., - - - - -	10
658	— <i>extra fine</i> , from the choicest English and American varieties, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
659	— <i>Chinese</i> , double, annual, 3 ft., - - - - -	10
660	— <i>double dwarf</i> , very double and fine, 4 ft., - - - - -	10
661	— <i>colors separate</i> , many varieties, each, - - - - -	10
HONEYSUCKLE, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.		
When sown early flower the first season, from July till September. <i>Hardy biennials.</i>		
662	<i>Honeysuckle</i> , (<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> .) scarlet, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
663	— <i>album</i> , good white variety, 3 ft., - - - - -	5
HUMEA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Elegant biennial plants; should be kept in pots during the first Summer, in the open air, and in the green-house in the Winter, and then planted in the open border. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>		
664	<i>Humea elegans</i> , 5 ft., - - - - -	25
HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ.		
A rare and beautiful plant, with finely cut foliage and large tulip-shaped bright golden flowers. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>		
665	<i>Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
HYACINTH BEAN, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.		
666	<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> , (see <i>Dolichos</i> .) <i>tender annual</i> , 8 ft., - - - - -	5
ICE PLANT, Nat. Ord. Mesembryaceæ.		
A plant much used for garnishing: the leaves being covered with crystalline globules giving it the appearance of being coated with ice. July to September. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>		
667	<i>Ice Plant</i> , (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> .) crystal foliage, white, ½ ft., - - - - -	5
IPOMEA, Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ.		
These beautiful climbers are well known and much admired. All the species delight in a light soil, well manured with decayed leaves or well rotted manure, but will grow in almost any soil or situation and produce an abundance of beautiful blossoms. Under the head of <i>Convolvulus</i> we have given a description of the common Morning Glory, sometimes called <i>Ipomea</i> . The true <i>Ipomeas</i> are more tender, fine climbers, and produce magnificent large flowers. They should be started under glass and afterwards planted in warm sheltered locations. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
668	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i> , scarlet, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
669	— <i>limbata</i> , blue, white edged, 10 ft., - - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
IPOMEA, (Continued.)		
670	Ipomea lutea , yellow, 10 ft., - - - - -	5
671	— hederacea , beautiful sky blue, ivy-leaved, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
672	— grandiflora , large sky blue flowers, bordered with pure white, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
673	— alba , large, fine, white, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
674	— bona nox , pure white, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
675	— Burridgei , splendid crimson, 10 ft., - - - - -	5
676	— Dicksonii , fine, blue, 10 ft., - - - - -	5
677	— finest varieties , mixed, 10 ft., - - - - -	10
678	— star , this new plant, a native of Mexico, is of hardy, rapid growth, and rivals the Cypress Vine in covering walls, trellises, etc. It produces an abundance of bright scarlet blossoms in clusters at the base of each leaf, numbering from eighteen to twenty-four, 15 ft., - - - - -	10
679	— hederacea superba grandiflora , large azure blue flowers with a broad pure white margin, beautiful, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
680	— atroviolacea , splendid purple margined with white, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
681	— limbata elegantissima , dark blue striped with white, new and fine, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.		
Beautiful free-growing plants, and although ranked among the tender varieties have proved themselves quite hardy in this vicinity. They are good for the conservatory or flower border. August and September.		
682	Ipomopsis elegans , scarlet spotted, <i>half-hardy biennial</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
683	— superba , splendid spotted variety, orange, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
JACOBEE, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
* These plants are of easy culture, producing fine double flowers of great beauty in light, rich soil. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
684	Jacobea double purple , (<i>Senecio purpurea</i> .) 1 ft., - - - - -	10
685	— dark purple , (<i>Senecio purpurea</i> .) 1 ft., - - - - -	10
686	— ash colored , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
687	— pure white , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
688	— pinkish white , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
689	— scarlet , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
690	— lilac , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
691	— rose , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
692	— finest varieties , mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
693	— new dwarf blue , a beautiful variety of neat, compact habit, and extremely free-flowering; a most valuable acquisition for bedding, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
694	— — — alba , double, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
695	— — — rosea , double, rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
696	— — — purpurea , double, purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
JAPAN LILY, Nat. Ord. Liliacæ.		
Exceedingly beautiful plants, and highly valuable for pot culture or the open border. The seed should be sown in a mixture of peat and sand, and sometimes requires many months for germination. <i>Hardy bulbs.</i>		
697	Japan Lily , (<i>Lilium Lancifolium</i> .) finest hybrid varieties, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	25
KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.		
Beautiful little Aster-like plants, especially adapted for edgings or borders to beds; grow freely in any good soil. June to August. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
698	Kaulfussia Ameloides , pretty dwarf plant, blue flowers, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
699	— rosea , fine new variety, with large rose colored flowers, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
700	— alba nova , a beautiful, new, white variety, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
701	— atroviolacea , a remarkably fine variety of the well known <i>K. ameloides</i> , the result of many years of careful selection and attentive cultivation; color, intense violet, the richest violet of any annual in cultivation; a novelty of 1864, - - - - -	25
LANTANA, Nat. Ord. Verbenacæ.		
Highly valuable plants, of vigorous growth and branching habit, producing a profusion of variously colored, brilliant blossoms, constantly changing in hue. They are much esteemed either for pot culture or bedding purposes. April to November. <i>Green-house shrub.</i>		
702	Lantana hybrida , finest varieties, 2 ft., - - - - -	25
LARKSPUR, Nat. Ord. Ranunculacæ.		
Plants of great beauty on account of the variety, brilliancy and durability of their flowers. Should be grown in masses. The Dwarf Rocket is especially adapted for small beds. The Pyramidal is somewhat branching and very graceful, one of the best for cut flowers. The Stock Flowering is of the dwarf style, and produces magnificent spikes of very double flowers. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
703	Larkspur double dwarf rocket , finest German varieties, mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
704	— pyramidal , finest, double, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
705	— tall branching , finest varieties mixed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
706	— tricolor elegans , new and beautiful, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
707	— tall stock flowering , the finest varieties, mixed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
708	— dwarf stock flowering , from double flowers of the most beautiful colors, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
LATHYRUS, (EVERLASTING PEA,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.		
709	Lathyrus , (see Sweet Pea,) finest varieties mixed, <i>hardy annual</i> , 4 ft., -	5
LAVATERA, Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.		
Very showy plants of easy culture. Suitable for the open border of considerable breadth. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
710	Lavatera trimestris , showy, rose-colored annual, 2 ft., - - - -	5
711	- alba , pretty white variety, 2 ft., - - - -	5
LAVENDER, Nat. Ord. Labiate.		
Cultivated chiefly on account of its delicious fragrance, growing freely in any light soil. July and August.		
712	Lavender , well known fragrant perennial, 1½ ft., - - - -	5
LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.		
A tribe of low, hardy plants, with small but very delicate and beautiful flowers. They are well adapted for low edgings, rock-work, or pot culture. They succeed well sown in Autumn, flowering beautifully during the Spring, but require a little protection from the Summer heat. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
713	Leptosiphon albus , pretty dwarf annual, white, 1 ft., - - - -	5
714	- androsæceus , lilac purple, 1 ft., - - - -	5
715	- densiflorus , large, dense flowered, purple, ¾ ft., - - - -	5
716	- nanus , new dwarf, white variety: sow in masses, ¼ ft., - - - -	10
717	- aureus , pretty orange variety, good for edgings or rock-work, ½ ft., - - - -	10
718	- luteus , pale yellow, good in masses, ½ ft., - - - -	10
719	- Vilmorin , splendid new hybrid, colors crimson, orange, purple, violet, white and lilac, ½ ft., - - - -	15
LINARIA, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.		
Very pretty plants, requiring only the treatment of hardy annuals. June until September. <i>Hardy perennials.</i> †		
720	Linaria macoura , beautiful yellow, 1 ft., - - - -	5
721	- purpurea , fine purple, 1 ft., - - - -	5
722	- carnea , new, flesh colored, 1 ft., - - - -	10
723	- tricornithophora , yellow, purple and red, very beautiful, 1 ft., - - - -	5
724	- bipartita splendens , new, flowers large, of a rich, deep purple color, and produced in great profusion, 1 ft., - - - -	10
725	- bipartita lutea , new, brilliant yellow, pretty, 1 ft., - - - -	10
LINUM, Nat. Ord. Linaceæ.		
A beautiful class of plants, of neat, dwarf habit, and producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Much disappointment has occurred in the failure of the beautiful <i>Linum grandiflorum</i> ; to prevent this place the seeds in lukewarm or tepid water for twenty-four hours after which drain off the water and place the seeds in a coarse linen cloth, and rub off thoroughly the glutinous coat which renders the seed impervious to moisture. It will then germinate without difficulty in the open ground. June to October.		
726	Linum grandiflorum rubrum , (Flax) one of the most beautiful annuals, of neat, slender habit, producing brilliant crimson blossoms throughout the season; for bedding or small groups it is a most valuable acquisition, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
727	- campanulatum grandiflorum , new, large flowered, showy, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., -	10
728	- album , large flowered, white variety, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
729	- cæruleum , new, beautiful blue, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
730	- purpureum , new, splendid, purple, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	10
731	- Lewisii , fine, blue, fragrant, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> ‡ 2 ft., - - - -	10
732	- variegatum , blue marked with white, splendid, new, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> ‡ 2 ft., -	10
733	- tenuæ , fine, new, yellow, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> † 1 ft., - - - -	10
734	- perenne alba , perennial, white, flax, <i>hardy perennial</i> † 1 ft., - - - -	10
735	- grandiflorum candidissimum , (snow white flowered, Flax.) This is distinguished by its beautiful, compact, branching habit, and produces a profusion of splendid, large, pure, transparent, snow white blossoms throughout the Summer; it is admirably adapted for a bedding plant by its neat and graceful outline and its dense, rich green foliage: the plants should be set eighteen inches apart, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	10
LIMNANTHES, Nat. Ord. Tropæolaceæ.		
Pretty, fragrant, free-blooming plants of easy culture, well adapted for edgings and masses. July to September. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>		
736	Limnanthes alba , large white flowers, fragrant, ½ ft., - - - -	5
737	- Bouglasii , yellow and white, large flowered, 1 ft., - - - -	5
738	- rosea , fine rose, 1 ft., - - - -	5
LOASA, Nat. Ord. Loasaceæ.		
Highly interesting and rapid growing climbing plants, with curiously formed and beautiful flowers and capsules. Pretty to look at but the branches are covered with stinging hairs that will not admit of its being handled.		
739	Loasa , (Chilian nettle plant,) finest varieties, mixed, 10 ft., - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Lobeliaceae</i>.		
Nothing can exceed the beauty of these plants when properly cultivated; the dwarf varieties are among the most desirable for pot and vase culture, being surpassingly neat and graceful in their habits. They will also thrive well in the open border if protected by partial shade. June to October.		
740	Lobelia erinus , deep blue, a fine bedding plant, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft., -	10
741	— grandiflora superba , a splendid, large blue variety, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
742	— rosea , fine rose color, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft., -	10
743	— ramosoides , beautiful dark blue, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , † ½ ft., -	10
744	— gracilis , pale blue, pretty for masses, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , -	10
745	— alba , a fine white variety, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , -	10
746	— erecta , fine new, well adapted for pot culture or the border, being of a dwarf, compact habit, and producing a great quantity of azure blue flowers, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ¼ ft., -	10
747	— rosea , a graceful, slender, trailing variety, with a profusion of pretty, rose colored flowers, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , -	10
748	— marmorata , a fine, new, marbled variety, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
749	— hybrida nova , new hybrids, fine, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , ½ ft., -	25
750	— speciosa , one of the best varieties, being of a close, compact habit, with rich green leaves, and producing a succession of beautiful, intense blue flowers; it is of most vigorous growth and well adapted for both bedding and pot culture, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
751	— trigonicaulis , new, of dwarf habit, flowers large, blue, with pure white center, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	25
752	— hybrida alba sanguinea , a beautiful variety of the scarlet Lobelia tribe, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	25
753	— cardinalis , (Cardinal Flower,) a fine border perennial, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 2 ft., -	10
754	— Paxtonia , a seedling from the well known Crystal Palace variety of Lobelia speciosa, quite as robust, and of much more compact habit. The flowers are much larger, color blue, with pure white center, ½ ft., -	25
755	— ramosa , branching, beautiful large blue, <i>hardy annual</i> , ¾ ft., -	10
756	— alba , a white variety of the above, <i>hardy annual</i> , ¾ ft., -	10
757	— nana nova , new dwarf, <i>hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
LOPHOSPHERMUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>.		
A genus of beautiful climbing plants, with pretty, showy, Foxglove-like flowers. They will thrive in any light rich soil.		
758	Lophospermum scandens , a fine climbing plant, rosy purple, 10 ft., -	25
LOTUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i>.		
Ornamental plants with pea-shaped flowers, suitable for rock-work. Flowering from June to October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
759	Lotus Jacobeus , dark brown, 1 ft., -	10
760	— flavus , yellow, 1 ft., -	10
761	— dwarf purpurea , ½ ft., -	10
LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, Nat. Ord. <i>Amaranthaceae</i>.		
Graceful, free-flowering plants of easy culture, and flowering from June to October. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .		
762	Love-lies-bleeding , (<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> ,) red, 2 ft., -	5
LUPIN, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i>.		
Fine, vigorous growing plants; the annuals contain some of our most beautiful border flowers, and the perennials produce spikes of blossoms from ten to twelve inches in length. June to October.		
763	Lupin alba , white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	5
764	— grandiflora rosea , large rose, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	5
765	— hirsutus , large blue, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	5
766	— sulphureus superbus , fine new variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft., -	10
767	— Dunnettii superba , purple, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	10
768	— mutabilis , changeable, tricolored, white, lilac and yellow, <i>hardy annual</i> , 4 ft., -	5
769	— trigonicaulis , new dwarf variety, flowers large, blue, with pure white center, <i>hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
770	— pubescens elegans , new tricolor, purple, violet and white, fine, <i>hardy annual</i> , ½ ft., -	10
771	— Hartwegii , blue and pink, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	10
772	— alba , pretty white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., -	5
773	— Douglassii , fine purple, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 3 ft., -	5
774	— celestinus , delicate blue, bordered with pink, fine, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 2 ft., -	10
775	— venustus , lilac and white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 2 ft., -	5
776	— Annual varieties , mixed, <i>hardy perennials</i> , -	5
777	— albo coccineus , this is far the finest of the Lupin tribe, and will no doubt become a general favorite. The blossom spike is six inches long; color of the lower half, rich rosy red, and the upper, pure white; the general effect is quite striking, -	25
LYTHRUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Lythraceae</i>.		
778	Lythrum roseum superbum , a very ornamental plant, producing long spikes of deep red flowers, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 4 ft., -	5

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

PRICE.

LYCHNIS, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A genus of handsome and ornamental plants, of easy cultivation in any good, rich soil. June and July. *Hardy perennials*,†

779	Lychnis chalcidonica , fine border plant, scarlet, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
780	— alba , fine, white variety, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
781	— mutabilis , flesh colored, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
782	— fulgens , splendid, bright scarlet, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
783	— haageana , new hybrid, beautiful, with scarlet and vermilion flowers, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	15
784	— Sieboldii , new, large, superb, white, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	25

MALOPE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Very beautiful and free-flowering plants, succeeding in any common garden soil and quite effective in mixed borders. July to October. *Hardy annuals*.

785	Malope grandiflora , crimson purple, 3 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
786	— alba , white variety, 3 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5

MALVA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Strong growing plants, of the easiest culture in any common garden soil. July to October. *Hardy annuals*.

787	Malva zebrina , striped, pretty, white and purple, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
788	— moschata , musk scented foliage, rose, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
789	— arborea , fine, new, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
790	— crenulata , new, free-flowering, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. *Pedalinaceæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering plants, delighting in a light, rich soil; the seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling. July to September. *Tender annuals*.

791	Martynia fragrans , crimson purple, showy, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
792	— angularis , light purple, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
793	— lutea , fine, yellow, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
794	— alba , white, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5

MACHÆRANTHERA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

795	Machæranthera tanacetifolia , a fine, new plant, of dwarf, bushy habit and producing large, bluish purple flowers, with a bright yellow center, from June to September, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	25
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MARVEL OF PERU, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

Very picturesque plants, with flowers of great variety of color, which contrast finely with their dark green glossy foliage. They are of easy culture in any common soil. July to October. *Half-hardy annuals*.

796	Marvel of Peru , (Marabalis Jalapa,) fine mixed, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
797	— — scarlet , 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
798	— — white , 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
799	— — yellow , striped with red, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
800	— — yellow , striped with white, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
801	— — yellow , golden, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
802	— — red and white , striped, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
803	— — purple , sweet scented, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
804	— — yellow , light, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
805	— — red , 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
806	— — hybrid , new, large flowering, 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10

MARIGOLD, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Most valuable and effective plants on account of their gorgeous colors, which they retain undiminished till late in Autumn. They have been much improved of late, the flowers now being quite double and perfect. *Half-hardy annuals*.

807	Marigold African orange , (Tagetes erecta,) fine double, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
808	— lemon color , (T. lutea,) 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
809	— French , (T. patula,) double, mixed, a beautiful species, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
810	— — superb striped , (T. striata Ranunculus,) showy, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
811	— — new dwarf , brown, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
812	— — orange , ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
813	— — superb spotted , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
814	— — tall orange , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
815	— — cape , (Chenodula pluvialis,) white and violet, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
816	— — officialis , fine border variety, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
817	— — new French hybrid , fine, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	5

MATRICARIA, (FEVERFEW.) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Handsome, free-flowering plants, fine for bedding or pot culture. July and August. *Hardy perennials*.

818	Matricaria mandiana , double, white, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
819	— parthenium , double, white, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
820	— eximia , fine, white, quilled, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
MAURANDIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>.		
None of the climbing plants exceed these in beauty. They are particularly adapted for green-house culture, but succeed well plunged in the open border during the warm weather. July to October. <i>Tender perennials</i> .		
821	Maurandia Barclayana , a fine dwarf climber, purple, 1 ft., - - - -	10
822	— Illicea nova , beautiful, new, lilac, 4 ft., - - - -	10
823	— coccinea , fine, scarlet, 4 ft., - - - -	10
824	— albiflora , pretty, white flowered variety, 4 ft., - - - -	10
825	— lucyana , fine, rose, 4 ft., - - - -	10
826	— grandiflora purpurea , light purple, 4 ft., - - - -	10
827	— atropurpurea , dark, 4 ft., - - - -	10
828	— violacea , violet, 4 ft., - - - -	10
829	— emeryana rosea , beautiful, bright rose, 4 ft., - - - -	10
830	— semperflorens rosea , new and beautiful, rose, 4 ft., - - - -	10
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Ficoidaceæ</i>.		
Free-flowering plants, of dwarf, trailing habit, very good for baskets, edgings, etc. Succeed best in a dry, loamy soil. July and August. <i>Tender annuals</i> .		
831	Mesembryanthemum glaberrimum , (Dew Plant,) large, yellow, - - - -	5
832	— tricolor , a beautiful, free-blooming variety, - - - -	5
833	— album , a fine trailer, with purple stock and white flowers, - - - -	10
834	— many varieties , fine mixed, - - - -	10
MIGNONNETTE, Nat. Ord. <i>Resedaceæ</i>.		
This well known plant is generally considered as an annual, and is sown as such; but it is in fact a shrub, and, if preserved carefully through the Winter, in two or three years its stem will become quite woody. It is a favorite, essential to every collection. June to October. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
835	Mignonnette , (<i>Reseda odorata</i> .) a well known annual, (per oz. 25c.) 1 ft., - -	5
836	— new large-flowered , (<i>R. grandiflorum</i> .) desirable variety, 1 ft., - -	5
MIMULUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>.		
Hybrid varieties, well known as ornamental Spring and Summer flowering plants for the conservatory, green-house and garden, yielding very beautiful and picturesquely colored flowers. For Summer flowering sow in Spring, and for early green-house flowers sow in Autumn. June to September. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
837	Mimulus punctatus , (Monkey flower.) dwarf, spotted, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
838	— moschatus , musk scented, yellow, dwarf variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	10
839	— variegatus , white ground, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	15
840	— yellow ground , $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	15
841	— rosea pallidus , new, pale rose, beautiful, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	15
842	— nova rubra , a beautiful variety, of a light red color, with dark crimson center, - - - -	25
843	— tilgridoides , a very beautiful and distinct strain obtained by hybridizing the <i>M. Cupreus</i> with the best named varieties. These collections have been obtained by careful selection from more than two hundred varieties of seedlings, and are remarkable for their dwarf, compact habit, beauty and diversity of color, being uniquely blotched and spotted, and for free blooming qualities. The dwarf habit and free growth of these novelties render them great acquisitions not only for the flower garden, but also for the green-house and conservatory, where they are invaluable, equaling the <i>Calceolarias</i> in brilliancy and variety of colors, - - - -	25
MOMORDICA, Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i>.		
Trailing, gourd-like plants, with woolly leaves, yellow flowers and very singular fruit. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
844	Momordica balsamina , (Balsam Apple,) 10 ft., - - - -	5
845	— chartana , (Balsam Pear,) 10 ft., - - - -	5
MORNING GLORY, Nat. Ord. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i>.		
846	Morning Glory , (see <i>Convolvulus</i> .) a favorite climber, 10 ft., - - - -	5
MORNA, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i>.		
847	Morna elegans , beautiful, half-hardy, everlasting flower, yellow, July and August, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
MOURNING BRIDE, Nat. Ord. <i>Dipsaceæ</i>.		
848	Mourning Bride , (see <i>Scabiosa</i> .) fine mixed, hardy annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
MUSK PLANT, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>.		
Pretty, delicate, fragrant, free-flowering plants, especially adapted to the decoration of the green-house or conservatory.		
849	Musk plant , (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> .) $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	10
MYOSOTIS, Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginaceæ</i>.		
850	Myosotis , (see <i>Forget-me-not</i> .) fine mixed, hardy perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 ft., - - - -	10

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

NASTURTIUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropaeolaceæ*.

Well known useful and ornamental plants. Both varieties are free-flowering, and the dwarf are admirably adapted for beds or masses. June to October. *Hardy annuals*.

851	Nasturtium , (<i>Tropaeolum minor</i> .) schillingii, spotted, 1 ft., - - - -	10
852	— coccineum , brilliant scarlet, 1 ft., - - - -	5
853	— scheuerianum , salmon, 1 ft., - - - -	5
854	— Pearl , a new, distinct, creamy white variety, very dwarf, compact, and free blooming, 1 ft., - - - -	15
855	— Kermesina , dwarf, crimson, showy, 1 ft., - - - -	5
856	— brillante , splendid, new, orange scarlet, 1 ft., - - - -	10
857	— magenta , splendid, new, 1 ft., - - - -	10
858	— solferino , splendid, new, 1 ft., - - - -	10
859	— jaune paille , splendid, new, 1 ft., - - - -	10
860	— new dwarf varieties , mixed, 1 ft., - - - -	10
861	— Carter's Tom Thumb , a fine variety, with a compact, close branching habit, and very gay, brilliant, scarlet flowers, good for pot culture, 1 ft., - - - -	10
862	— Tom Thumb yellow , a fine, new variety, with rich green foliage and beautiful yellow blossoms, very effective and showy, good for bedding or pot culture, 1 ft., - - - -	10
863	— Tom Thumb beauty , a splendid, new variety, with bright yellow blossoms, blotched and flamed with crimson, 1 ft., - - - -	10
864	— tall , (<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> .) finest varieties, mixed, 6 ft., - - - -	5
865	— dark crimson , (<i>T. Kermesina</i> .) 6 ft., - - - -	5
866	— striped , 6 ft., - - - -	5
867	— carneum , fine, flesh color, 6 ft., - - - -	5
868	— hybrida , from finest new varieties, in great variety of colors, 6 ft., - - - -	10

NEMESIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Pretty, free-blooming plants, with dwarf, compact habit, and covered with a profusion of delicate flowers, so numerous as to perfectly hide the foliage. Should be cultivated in masses, leaving the plants four to five inches apart. *Half-hardy annuals*.

869	Nemesia compacta , compact habit, producing in great profusion, pretty blue and white flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
870	— floribunda , white and yellow, pretty, fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
871	— alba , new, white variety, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
872	— la superba , delicate rose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	20

NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A class of charming little plants of easy culture. They are free bloomers, and the flowers are very delicate and beautiful. They succeed best when placed in a rather shady location, as the hot sun injures the flowers. *Hardy annuals*.

873	Nemophila atromaria , pretty, hardy annual, white and blue, spotted; good for borders, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
874	— celestis , blue, with white center, spotted, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
875	— marginata , fine, white edged, 1 ft., - - - -	5
876	— discoïdalis , dark brown, purple center, 1 ft., - - - -	5
877	— marmorata , new, black ground, marbled with white, 1 ft., - - - -	5
878	— maculata , white, blotched with violet, 1 ft., - - - -	5
879	— Insignis , sky blue, showy, 1 ft., - - - -	5
880	— grandiflora , large-flowered, blue, 1 ft., - - - -	5
881	— alba , a fine, new, white variety, 1 ft., - - - -	5
882	— marginata , white, bordered, 1 ft., - - - -	5
883	— discoïdalis elegans , rich velvety maroon, bordered with pure white, 1 ft., - - - -	15

NIEREMBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

Pretty little plants, producing an abundance of blossoms throughout the season. *Tender annuals*.

884	Nierembergia gracilis , pale lilac, white eye, a neat, dwarf, free-flowering plant, well adapted for edging, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	25
885	— albiflora , a splendid, new, white variety, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	25
886	— intermedia , dark purple, yellow eye, fine, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - -	25

NIGELLA, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

Showy flowers, but are much hidden by the dense foliage; grows freely in any common garden soil. June to August. *Hardy annuals*.

887	Nigella damascena , (Love in a mist.) fine, blue, 1 ft., - - - -	5
888	— alba grandiflora , fine, new, white, 1 ft., - - - -	5
889	— Hispanica , purple and blue, showy, 1 ft., - - - -	5

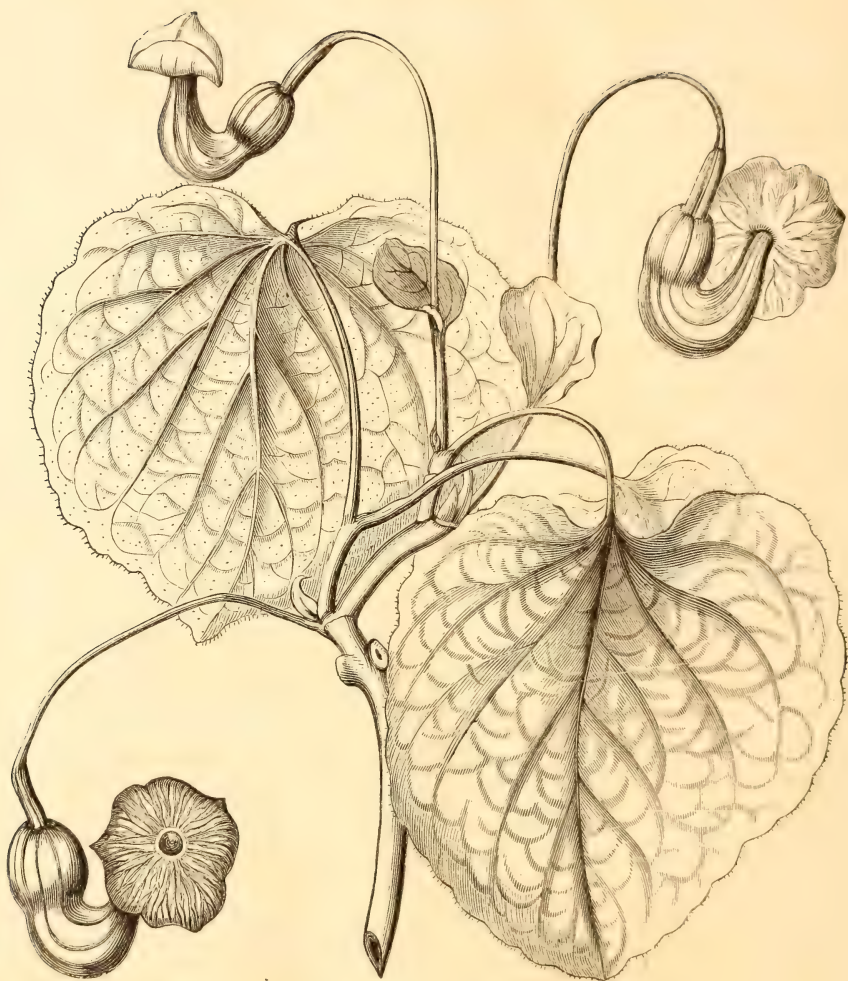
NOLANA, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ*.

Pretty, trailing plants, delighting in a light, rich soil, and blossoming during the months of August and September. *Hardy annuals*.

890	Nolana atriplicifolia , blue, with white center, showy, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
891	— alba , pure white variety, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5
892	— prostrata , - - - -	5
893	— paradoxa violacea , beautiful, new variety, rosy violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	5

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
NYCTERINIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .		
Very interesting, small branching plants, growing about six inches high, with sweet scented Verbena-like flowers—light, rich soil. July to October. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
894	Nycterinia capensis , white, fragrant, fine for pots or borders, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
895	- selaginoides , fine, new, fragrant, pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
896	- villosa splendens , new, pure white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
OBELISCARIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .		
Showy plants, flowers curious, with Acorn-like centers and drooping petals. July to September. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .†		
897	Obeliscaria pulcherrima , a very novel flower, with a rich crimson center and yellow rays, 3 ft., - - - -	5
898	- aurantica , new, orange, 3 ft., - - - -	10
OROBUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i> .		
When sown early flowering the first season. July to October. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
899	Orobus coccinea , scarlet, Pea-flowering, 1 ft., - - - -	10
OXALIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Oxalidaceae</i> .		
Beautiful small plants for baskets, etc., but not showy in the garden. July to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .†		
900	Oxalis rosea , a desirable dwarf and free-blooming plant, 1 ft., - - - -	10
901	- atropurpurea , a beautiful new variety, 1 ft., - - - -	10
OXYURA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .		
A showy plant, producing beautifully fringed flowers in great profusion. July and August. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
902	Oxyura chrysanthemoides , Chrysanthemum-like, yellow, 1 ft., - - - -	5
ÆNOTHERA , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceae</i> .		
These splendid plants are of the easiest culture, both annuals and perennials, and deserve a place in every collection. The flowers open in the latter part of the day, making a most brilliant display during the evening and early morning. Many of the newer varieties are truly magnificent, and a bed of these plants cannot be surpassed for attractiveness.		
903	Ænothera biennis , (Evening Primrose,) a well known and highly ornamental border plant, <i>hardy biennial</i> , 4 ft., - - - -	5
904	- odorata grandiflora , large, yellow, fragrant, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., - - - -	5
905	- tetraptera , (Four winged,) white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	5
906	- Drummondii , yellow, a good variety, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , † 2 ft., - - - -	5
907	- dwarf , a new variety, very large, golden yellow blossoms, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
908	- prostrata , bright yellow, profuse flowering, trailer, <i>hardy annual</i> , - - - -	5
909	- hirsutissima , a new variety from California, crimson, orange, <i>hardy biennial</i> , † 2 ft., - - - -	5
910	- bistorta Veitchii , fine, new, color bright yellow, with crimson spot at the base of each petal, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	10
911	- rosea splendid , new, dwarf, profuse flowering, extra fine, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	10
912	- acaulis , very large, beautiful silver white blossoms, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - -	10
PANSY , (HEARTSEASE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Violaceae</i> .		
These splendid flowers are universal favorites both with florists and amateurs. The seeds we offer have been obtained with great care from the most reliable European and Continental growers, and are confidently recommended as being equal in quality to any that can be found. For Spring and Summer flowering sow in August or September, and protect during Winter in a cold frame, or cover with evergreen boughs. They will flower better during the hot weather if placed in a shady location. For Autumn flowering sow in Spring and pinch off the buds till the heat of Summer is past. They thrive best in a loamy, rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
913	Pansy, fine mixed, French , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	10
914	- English , from named flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	25
915	- extra select , saved from the finest collection in Europe, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	50
916	- fancy , now attracting much attention, producing large flowers, beautifully edged, mottled, and striped in entirely new colors. The seed is saved wholly from prize flowers, and none of the seedlings should be discarded till they have shown their true merits, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	50
917	- German , fine, fancy, bronzed varieties, mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	20
918	- new purple , white-eyed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	20
919	- new variegated , mottled and striped, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	25
920	- Faust's King of the Blacks , a fine bedding variety, with uniform coal-black flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	20
921	- tricolor maxima purpurea , velvety crimson purple, in great variety of shades, first class in form and size. This is a magnificent new class of quite distinct and most showy colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	25
922	- tricolor maxima picturata , golden bronze colored, mottled and shaded with velvety brown. A great improvement on the old bronze colored class; of first class in size, form, substance of flower, and brilliancy of color, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	25
923	- tricolor maxima marginata perfecta , new improved, color purplish crimson, in brilliant shades, with yellow eye and broad, white margin. First class every way and extremely showy, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - -	50
The above three classes of Pansies are the result of many years' careful selection and hybridizing by a celebrated Prussian florist.		

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THE DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO*).

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

PASSIFLORA, or PASSION FLOWER, Nat. Ord. *Passifloraceæ*.

A class of exceedingly beautiful climbing plants, producing a profusion of flowers during the Summer and Autumn in the open border, and are also valuable for the conservatory. *Half-hardy annuals*.

- 924 *Passiflora cerulea*, sky blue, - - - - - 15
 925 — *gracilis*, white, - - - - - 15

PEAS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

These are among the most useful and beautiful of the hardy annuals. They will attain a great height in rich soil and bloom throughout the season if the flowers are cut freely and they are not allowed to ripen seed. They are valuable as garden hedges, or screens for unsightly objects, supported by a trellis or common Pea sticks. *Hardy annuals*.

- Peas sweet, (*Lathyrus odorata*.) mixed, 15c. per oz., 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 926 — — white, (*L. alba*.) 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 927 — — black, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 928 — — purple, striped, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 929 — — scarlet, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 930 — — scarlet, striped, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 931 — — purple, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 932 — — yellow, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 933 — — Capt. Clark's new hybrid, a beautiful new variety, the upper petals of the blossoms being clear rose color, and the lower ones white margined with blue, 4 ft., - - - - - 10
 934 — — Everlasting, (*L. latifolius*.) red, 4 ft., - - - - - 5
 935 — — Lord Anson's, (*L. magellanicus*.) blue, 6 ft., - - - - - 5
 936 — — Tangier tingitanus, various, 6 ft., - - - - - 5
 937

PELARGONIUM, Nat. Ord. *Geraniaceæ*.

- 938 *Pelargonium*, (see *Geranium*.) finest varieties, mixed, *green-house perennial*, - 25

PENSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariæ*.

Very free bloomers, and if sown early will flower the first season. August to September. *Hardy perennials*.

- 939 *Penstemon gentianoides*, (Gentian-like,) purple and white, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10
 940 — *coccinea*, scarlet, 1½ ft., - - - - - 5
 941 — *roseum*, fine, rose colored, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10
 942 — *Hartwegii*, new hybrid, blue, 3 ft., - - - - - 10
 943 — *Richardsonii*, dark purple, hybrid, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10
 944 — many varieties, finest, mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10

PERILLA, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*.

Grow freely in any rich garden soil. July and August. *Hardy annuals*.

- 945 *Perilla nankinensis*, herbaceous plant with branching stems, covered with an ample foliage of a dark purple hue; the flowers are numerous but small, and produce but little effect; its principal merit consists in the strange color of its foliage, which contrasts in a remarkable manner with that of most cultivated plants; the seed should be sown in heat in April, and planted out in May, 2 ft., - - - - - 5
 946 — *ocymoides*, a new, fine, sweet-scented variety, of compact habit and rich green foliage, and forms a most pleasing contrast to the preceding, 2 ft., - - - - - 10

PERSICARIA, Nat. Ord. *Smilacæ*.

Will thrive in exposed situations, or under trees; the flowers are generally largest when grown in the shade. June to August. *Hardy annuals*.

- 947 *Persicaria* (*Polygonum orientale*.) red, 3 ft., - - - - - 5
 948 — *alba*, pure white, 3 ft., - - - - - 5

PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

These well known and much admired plants are of the easiest culture, and produce a profusion of flowers during the season. The newest varieties are very desirable, valuable for both out-door bedding and the conservatory. When sown early flowering the first season. July to October.

- 949 *Petunia nyctaginiflora*, white, fragrant, *half-hardy perennial*, 1 ft., - - - - - 5
 950 — *phenicia*, small, deep purple, an abundant bloomer, *half-hardy perennial*, 1 ft., - - - - - 5
 951 — *viridicincta*, green edged, *half-hardy perennial*, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
 952 — *superba*, from choicest named varieties, *half-hardy perennial*, 1 ft., - - - - - 25
 953 — *grandiflora nova*, fl. pl., new, large flowered, double, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 25
 954 — *striatifolia*, new hybrid, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 25
 955 — *carnation*, striped, various colors, beautifully marked, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 15
 956 — *marginata hybrida*, new hybrid varieties bordered with a distinct green edge, many colors mixed, very beautiful, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 25
 957 — *inimitable*, red margined and blotched with pure white, splendid, new, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 20
 958 — *Queen Bertha*, a fine variety of this much admired flower; color, silver-grey, with a dark striped throat. It is a profuse bloomer, 1 ft., - - - - - 20
 959 — *Countess of Ellesmere*, deep rose with white throat, new and beautiful, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
 960 — *hybrida nova superba*, fl. pl., choicest sorts, hybridized with finest double varieties, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 25

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.				Price.
PHACELIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Hydrophyllaceæ</i> .					
Very curious plants which produce pretty flowers in one-side fascicles which unroll slowly. June to August. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .					
961	Phacelia congesta , bright blue, free-flowering, pretty, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
962	— conspicua , fine, violet, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
963	— alba , new, white, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
PHLOX , Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .					
Well known and deservedly admired plants. The new varieties that are constantly being produced add much to the value of the class. No garden, however small, should be without several varieties of them. June until October.					
964	Phlox Drummondii , finest varieties, mixed, crimson, white, purple and pink, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
965	— Leopold's , crimson, with a white center, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
966	— alba , a pretty, pure white variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
967	— oculata , white, with pink eye, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
968	— Queen Victoria , purple and white, fine, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
969	— atrococcinea , dark scarlet, fine, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
970	— atrorosea , deep rose, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
971	— rose marbled , splendid, new, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
972	— purple marbled , splendid, new, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
973	— Louis Napoleon , dark crimson, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
974	— Radwitsky , deep rose, striped with white, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
975	— cinnabarina , fine, beautiful vermillion, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
976	— marmorata , various colors, marbled, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
977	— decussata , the finest French varieties are the origin of the beautiful named varieties in various colors, of which the seed is now offered; they are unsurpassed for beauty and rich variety of colors, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	25
978	— fine mixed , perennial varieties, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 2½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
PLATYSTEMON , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .					
This is a trailing plant, and thrives best in light, rich soil. June to September. <i>Hardy annual</i> .					
979	Platystemon Californicus , cream colored flowers and woolly, glaucous leaves.	-	-	-	10
PODOLEPIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .					
Free-flowering plants, thriving best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in mixed borders. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .					
980	Podolepis gracilis , pink, a pretty, graceful annual, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
981	— auriculata , yellow, showy, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
982	— chrysantha , large, golden yellow, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
983	— alba , a pretty, white flowered variety, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
POLEMONIUM , (JACOB'S LADDER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .					
Succeeds best in gravelly or chalky soil. July and August. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .					
984	Polemonium cœruleum , blue and white, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	5
POLYANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceæ</i> .					
Beautiful little Spring flowering plants either for the conservatory or open border. <i>Tender perennials</i> .†					
985	Polyanthus , (Primula elatior,) mixed, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	10
986	— finest , mixed, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	25
PRINCE'S FEATHER , Nat. Ord. <i>Amaranthaceæ</i> .					
Ornamental plants with plumes of rich colored flowers, thriving best in rich soil. July to September. <i>Hardy annual</i> .					
987	Prince's Feather , (Amaranthus speciosus,) large purple, 3 ft.,	-	-	-	5
PINK , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .					
988	Pink , (see Dianthus.) Fine mixed, Chinese, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † 1 ft.,	-	-	-	10
POPPY , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> .					
These are the finest new varieties of this showy plant, and produce an effective display in large mixed borders. Grow freely in common soil. June till September.					
989	Poppy , (Papaver somniferum,) double, mixed, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	-	-	-	5
990	— carnation , double, mixed, finest varieties, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	-	-	-	5
991	— peony-flowered , new and fine, <i>hardy annual</i> , 2 ft.,	-	-	-	5
992	— ranunculus-flowered , fine, dwarf, double, mixed, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
993	— orientale , <i>hardy perennial</i> , 2 ft.,	-	-	-	5
994	— new dwarf , French, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft.,	-	-	-	5
POLYGALA , Nat. Ord. <i>Polygalaceæ</i> .					
Plants of great beauty, which may be grown out of doors in the Summer. Thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam. <i>Green-house shrub</i> .					
995	Polygala , finest, mixed, 3 ft.,	-	-	-	25

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacæ*.

The neat and compact habit of the single varieties, with their brilliant and variously colored blossoms, which are produced in great abundance, render them highly valuable for raised beds or detached mounds in sunny situations and gravelly soils. July to October. *Hardy annuals*.

**DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED PORTULACA**.—NATURAL SIZE.

996	<i>Portulaca splendens</i> , crimson purple, very fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
997	— <i>Thellusonii</i> , fine, scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
998	— <i>Thorburnii</i> , beautiful, orange, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
999	— <i>striata alba</i> , white, striped, new and fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1000	— <i>rosea pallida</i> , new, delicate rose, beautiful, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1001	— <i>caryophylloides</i> , (Carnation-like,) white and crimson, striped, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1002	— <i>alba</i> , new, pure white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
1003	— <i>rosea</i> , beautiful, rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
1004	— <i>aurea</i> , golden, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	5
1005	— <i>finest mixed</i> , many varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1006	— <i>grandiflora</i> , fl. pl.—These seeds are saved from double flowering plants, and will reproduce fifty per cent. of very large and perfectly double flowers, in white, rose, sulphur, golden, orange, crimson, scarlet, blood red and purple colors. The difficulty to keep the double flowered Portulacas in plants during the Winter, together with their value as bedding plants, renders the success of obtaining seeds a great acquisition. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	-	-	-	-	50

POTENTILLA, Nat. Ord. *Rosacæ*.

Highly ornamental, herbaceous plants, of easy culture in any common soil. If sown early will flower the first season. July to October. *Hardy perennials*.

1007	<i>Potentilla formosa</i> , beautiful cherry purple, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1008	— <i>atrosanguinea</i> , dark red 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1009	— <i>aurea</i> , fine, golden yellow, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1010	— <i>fine mixed</i> , many varieties, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10

PYRETHRUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very valuable plants, producing an abundance of flowers throughout the entire season. They are of easy culture in any rich soil. *Hardy perennials*.

1011	<i>Pyrethrum hybridum</i> , (Feverfew) fine, mixed, from best hybrid varieties, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	25
1012	— <i>atrosanguineum</i> , dark red, showy, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1013	— <i>atroroseum</i> , fine, dark rose, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1014	— <i>carneum</i> , flesh color, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	10
1015	— <i>new hybrid</i> , finest varieties, mixed, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	20

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
PRIMULA, Nat. Ord. Primulaceæ.		
A genus of charming dwarf alpine plants, indispensable for Winter and Spring flowering. Though hardly able to stand the extremes of our climate, yet will succeed well if planted out in a cool, shady location. They should be started under glass.		
1016	Primula sinensis , (Chinese Primrose,) fine, mixed, <i>green-house perennial</i> , † $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1017	— fimbriata , fringed, white, very beautiful, <i>green-house perennial</i> , † $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1018	— kermesina , new, large flowered, deep crimson, with yellow center, <i>green-house perennial</i> , † $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1019	— striata , splendid, new, striped, large flowered, <i>green-house perennial</i> , † $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1020	— rosea , fringed, rose, <i>green-house perennial</i> , † $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1021	— elatio , (Polyanthus,) fine, mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	10
1022	— auricula , finest varieties, mixed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	10
1023	— chinensis erecta superba , a splendid new variety. The leaves, instead of spreading out, are curved upwards, forming a beautiful, compact plant. The flowers are large, of fine substance, fimbriated, of an intense, brilliant, rosy vermillion, and borne in large, dense heads above the foliage. It is most striking and beautiful, <i>hardy perennial</i> , † $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	50

RODANTHE, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

When gathered young are very handsome for Winter bouquets. Thrive best in a light, rich soil, and a warm situation. July to September. *Hardy annuals*.



RODANTHE MACULATA.—No. 1025.

- | | | |
|------|--|----|
| 1024 | Rodanthe manglessi .—This is a beautiful little plant from Swan River, with dwarf, branching habit, and when well cultivated yields a profusion of rich, rose colored flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time. It is quite an addition to the list of everlasting flowers, and is excellent for pot culture, 1 ft., - | 10 |
| 1025 | — maculata .—This splendid novelty is larger in all its parts than <i>R. Manglessi</i> , very robust and more hardy, with fine, glossy, heart-shaped, graceful foliage, and flowers from one and a half to two inches in diameter, of a bright, deep, rosy carmine, rendered more brilliant by a broad, velvety, dark purplish crimson belt surrounding the bright yellow disc. In brilliancy of color and graceful habit it far surpasses the valuable <i>acrolinium roseum</i> , 2 ft., - | 15 |

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

RODANTHE, (Continued.)

- 1026 **Rodanthe atrosanguinea**, a new, dwarf, densely branching species, differing from *R. maculata* in size, and in having longer and more pointed leaves. Flowers dark purplish crimson. 2 ft., - - - - - 25
- 1027 — **maculata alba**.—It differs from *R. maculata* only in the color of the ray scales, which are of the purest and most silvery white; the disc is yellow, as in *R. maculata*. It is the finest white Everlasting Flower in cultivation, 2 ft., - - - - - 25

RICINUS, (CASTOR OIL BEAN,) Nat. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.

A native of the East Indies, and when sown in pots, or on hotbed, early in the season, and transplanted into light, deep, rich soil, makes one of the most magnificent border annuals, often attaining the height of ten or twelve feet. It has beautifully colored, Palm-like leaves, and is well worthy of cultivation.

- 1025 **Ricinus giganteus**, plant and leaves of enormous size, *half-hardy annual*, 10 ft., - - - - - 15
- 1029 — **sanguineus tricolor**.—This beautiful species has its leaves colored green, brown and red, producing a grand effect. *half-hardy annual*, 8 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1030 — **major**, large and showy, *tender annual*, 6 ft., - - - - - 5
- 1031 — **sanguineus gigantea nova**, fine, red fruited, produced in large clusters, *tender annuals*, 8 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1032 — **macrocarpus**, a splendid new variety, *tender annual*, 4 ft., - - - - - 25
- 1033 — **obermanni**, new, beautiful, red, *tender annual*, 8 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1034 — **sp. nova**, a new variety, *tender annual*, 6 ft., - - - - - 20

RHODODENDRON, Nat. Ord. Ericaceæ.

Well known, free-flowering evergreen shrub, and should have a place in every garden. Thrives best in peaty soil. May and June.

- 1035 **Rhododendron**, finest hardy varieties, mixed, 1 ft., - - - - - 25

ROCKET, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.

These will be much improved by transplanting into light and very rich soil as soon as they are through flowering. If sown early will flower the first season. July to September. *Hardy perennials*.

- 1036 **Rocket purple**, (*Hesperis matronalis*.) a desirable perennial, 1½ ft., - - - - - 5
- 1037 — **sweet**, (*H. tristis*.) a fragrant variety, purple, 1½ ft., - - - - - 5
- 1038 — **white**, (*H. alba*.) a beautiful, fragrant variety, 1½ ft., - - - - - 5

ROSE, Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ.

These well known plants are easily grown from the seed, and usually produce blossoms the second Summer *Hardy shrub*.

- 1039 **Rose**, saved from the best hybrid varieties, - - - - - 25

ROSE CAMPLION, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

- 1040 **Rose Camplion**, (see *Agrostemma*.) fine, mixed, *hardy perennial*, 1½ ft., - - - - - 5

ROSE OF HEAVEN, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

- 1041 **Rose of Heaven**, (see *Viscaria*.) fine, mixed, *hardy annual*, 1 ft., - - - - - 5

RUDBECKIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Pretty herbaceous plants. August and September. *Half-hardy annual*.

- 1042 **Rudbeckia**, finest varieties, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - - 10

SABBATIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

A beautiful little plant, useful for small beds, edgings, or pot culture. Succeeds best in a peaty soil. July to September. *Half-hardy annual*.

- 1043 **Sabbatia campestris**, beautiful rose and yellow flowers, ½ ft., - - - - - 25

SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.

These have very richly colored, funnel-shaped blossoms, purple, crimson, clear yellow, and buff, beautifully marbled, with fine shades of light blue. The new dwarf varieties are very desirable. They are of the easiest culture, and thrive well in any light, rich soil, and deserve more general cultivation. July to September. *Half-hardy annuals*.

- 1044 **Salpiglossis nana violacea**, dwarf, violet, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1045 — **coccinea**, dwarf, scarlet, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1046 — **cærulea**, dwarf, blue, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1047 — **atrococcinea**, dark scarlet, fine, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10
- 1048 — **hybrida**, finest dwarf varieties, 1 ft., - - - - - 10
- 1049 — **finest tall varieties**, 1½ ft., - - - - - 10

SANVITALA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

A beautiful little plant, well adapted for small beds and rock-work. The flowers are large in proportion to the size of the plant and of a rich brown and yellow color. Thrives best in a light, rich soil, and continues in bloom during the Summer and Autumn months. *Hardy annual*.

- 1050 **Sanvitala procumbens**, rich brown and yellow ½ ft., - - - - - 10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.						Price.
SALVIA, Nat. Ord. Labiateæ.							
Splendid plants, both for pot culture and for beds or borders, growing freely in any light, rich soil, and producing beautiful spikes of gay flowers in the greatest profusion. They should be treated as tender annuals, and not put out till the weather is quite warm. July to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>							
1051	Salvia coccinea , beautiful for beds and borders, scarlet, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1052	— patens , splendid, blue, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	25
1053	— splendens , brilliant scarlet, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1054	— Roemeriana , new, dwarf, crimson, beautiful, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1055	— punica nana , fine, new, dwarf, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	25
1056	— sylvestris , fine, blue, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
SAPONARIA, Nat. Ord. Silenaceæ.							
Charming little plants, well adapted for rock-work, and should be cut back, when out of flower, for late blooming. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>							
1057	Saponaria calabrian , neat, dwarf plant, producing a profusion of small, rosy pink blossoms throughout the Summer. ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1058	— ocymoides , a new, compact growing variety, densely covered with rosy pink blossoms, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
SATIN FLOWER, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.							
Valuable, pretty flowers, and curiously shaped seed pods. July and August. <i>Hardy bienn.†</i>							
1059	Satin Flower , (<i>Lunaria biennis</i> .) fine, mixed, 2 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
SAXIFRAGA, Nat. Ord. Saxifragaæ.							
A class of mountain plants well suited for rockeries. May and June. <i>Hardy perennial.†</i>							
1060	Saxifraga , finest varieties, mixed,	-	-	-	-	-	25
SCHIZANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.							
These are elegant, slender branched plants, with very conspicuous flowers, good for the open border or pot culture. If wanted for Spring flowering should be sown in September and protected during the Winter. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>							
1061	Schizanthus gracilis , lilac, spotted, graceful, pretty, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1062	— Grahamii , red and orange, a fine variety, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1063	— retusus , (blunt flowered.) scarlet and orange, fine, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1064	— albus , white and yellow, beautiful, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1065	— pinnatus , purple and yellow, spotted, pretty, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1066	— Priestii , a fine, pure white variety, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1067	— finest mixed, many varieties, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
SCHIZOPETALUM, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.							
Very pretty and fragrant. July and August. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>							
1068	Schizopetalum Walkerii , white, ¾ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
SCABIOSA, (MOURNING BRIDE,) Nat. Ord. Dipsaceæ.							
Very showy plants, with beautifully variegated flowers, very valuable for cutting for bouquets and other ornaments. They embrace nearly all colors, from very dark to white. Sow quite early in Spring in the open border. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>							
1069	Scabiosa , fine, mixed, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1070	— dwarf purple , new, a fine variety, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1071	— marginata , purple, white edged, fine, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1072	— nana rosea , splendid, new, dwarf, rose, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1073	— carmine , fine, new, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1074	— alba , fine, new, white, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
1075	— finest mixed, dwarf varieties, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1076	— candidissima , a new, pure white variety, desirable in contrast to the other varieties, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	25
SCOLANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Loasaceæ.							
A beautiful, fast growing, annual climber, with fine foliage, covered with white flowers and beautiful, oblong, scarlet fruit.							
1077	Scolanthus tubiflorus , 15 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	15
SCYPHANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Loasaceæ.							
An ornamental, free-flowering climber, good for training to walls, fences, &c. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>							
1078	Scyphanthus elegans , curious dwarf climber, yellow, 4 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
SENECIO, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.							
A class of pretty, free-blooming plants. They should be started in the green-house early in the season.							
1079	Senecio elegans , double, mixed, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1080	— atrorosea , deep rose, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10
1081	— atropurpurea , fine, purple, 1 ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
SEDUM, (STONECROSS.) Nat. Ord. <i>Crassulaceæ</i> .		
A very pretty little plant, growing freely on rock or rustic work, with brilliant, star-shaped flowers. Looks well in masses for small beds. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
1082	Sedum , finest varieties, mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	20
SENSITIVE PLANT, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .		
When touched the leaves of the plant close and droop, from which habit the name is derived. It requires starting in heat, and must not be put in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. July to September. <i>Tender perennial</i> .		
1083	Sensitive Plant , (<i>Mimosa pudica</i> .) rosy purple, curious foliage, 2 ft., - - -	5
SICYOSPEMA, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .		
A very fast growing, hardy climber, with thickly set, small foliage, very useful for covering walls, rocks, bowers, etc. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
1084	Sicyosperma gracile , 10 ft., - - - - -	10
SILENE, (CATCHFLY,) Nat. Ord. <i>Silenaceæ</i> .		
A beautiful tribe of plants, with fine, brilliant blossoms, well adapted for the open border or rock-work. June to August.		
1085	Silene armeria , red, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1086	— alba , white variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1087	— carnea , flesh colored, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1088	— orientalis , pink, compact flowered, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1089	— pendula , rosy purple, a good variety, <i>hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1090	— ornata , fine, purple, <i>hardy biennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1091	— fimbriata , white, fringed, <i>hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1092	— rubella , red, <i>hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
1-93	— — alba , pretty, pure white, <i>hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
SNAPDRAGON, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophularinæ</i> .		
1094	Snapdragon , (see <i>Antirrhinum</i> .) fine, mixed, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 ft., - - -	5
SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceæ</i> .		
A magnificent class of the most beautiful ornamental fruited plants. Sow the seed under glass and transplant when the weather gets warm.		
1095	Solanum atropurpureum , dark purple, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
1096	— citruillifolium , blue, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1097	— balbisi , white, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1098	— laciniatum elegans , a beautiful shrub, of quick growth, producing a large quantity of blue flowers, and bunches of handsome orange fruit, <i>half-hardy shrub</i> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
SPHENOGYNE, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
Showy, free-flowering, herbaceous plant, suitable for mixed borders, beds, edgings, etc. July and August, <i>half-hardy annual</i> .		
1099	Sphenogyne speciosa , buff and black, showy 1 ft., - - - - -	5
SPRAGUEA, Nat. Ord. <i>Portulacææ</i> .		
A splendid plant, with unique and highly interesting flowers. It is very effective for edgings or rock-work around fountains, and delights in a rich, loamy soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .		
1100	Spraguea umbellata , flowers white, spotted with purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	25
SPERGULA, Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .		
A substitute for grass seed for lawns; never needs cutting. It is a neat, dwarf, hardy perennial, tufted Alpine plant, forming close, compact, wiry, grass-like stems, at first erect, afterwards decumbent, clothed with closely set, green, bristle-like leaves, which, by permanent growth and occasional rolling, form an unbroken, level, velvet-like surface of the richest verdure, which it retains throughout the year. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
1101	Spergula pillifera , $\frac{1}{8}$ ft., - - - - -	15
STATICE, Nat. Ord. <i>Plumbaginaceæ</i> .		
Free-flowering, easily cultivated plants, deserving a place in every garden, on account of their beautiful flowers. July to September. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .		
1102	Statice besseriana , fine, border perennial, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1103	— pseudo armeria , pink, fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
1104	— bonduellii , new, golden yellow, large flowered, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1105	— Fortunii , white and yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	25
1106	— sareptina , purple and yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	25
1107	— rosea superba , bright rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
STEVIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
A pretty plant, of compact growth, and producing an abundance of flowers. July to September. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
1108	Stevia purpurea , purple, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1109	— serrata , white, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1110	— lvsifolia , fine, new, 1 ft., - - - - -	10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
	SPIREA, Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ.	
1111	Spiræa lobata superba , beautiful for borders, rose color, <i>hardy shrub</i> , 2 ft., -	10
	STOCKS, Nat. Ord. Cruciferaæ.	
	The following varieties are from the choicest European collections, and are confidently recommended as equal to any in the market, and will produce a large proportion of double flowers. The German Ten-week Stocks here offered are a great improvement on the older varieties, the colors being much more pure and decided, and the flowers much larger, rendering it one of the most splendid Summer and Autumn flowering plants. The intermediate are prized on account of their flowering late in the Autumn. For Spring flowering should be sown in August and planted out in May. The Emperor, if sown early, will bloom in Autumn and last for several years. For Spring flowering should be sown in July and planted out in May, and will make a grand display of blossoms during the early Summer months.	
1112	Stock Ten-weeks , (<i>Matthiola annua</i> .) fine mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	5
1113	— finest German , (<i>M. densiflora</i> .) extra choice, mixed, many varieties, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1114	— fine white , (<i>M. alba</i> .) <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	15
1115	— rose , (<i>M. rosea</i> .) <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1116	— scarlet , (<i>M. coccinea</i> .) <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1117	— light blue , <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1118	— purple , <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1119	— crimson , <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1120	— straw colored , extra fine, very double, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	25
1121	— new large flowering , double, many colors, mixed, extra fine, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	25
1122	— new miniature , fine, mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	15
1123	— large flowering , double, from finest varieties, six colors, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	25
1124	— new large flowering pyramidal , finest varieties, mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	15
1125	— new hybrid , mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1126	— wallflower-leaved , finest varieties, mixed, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1127	— Emperor, or perpetual , new, large flowering, finest mixed, twelve varieties, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	15
1128	— rose , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1129	— crimson , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1130	— white , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1131	— scarlet , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1132	— Brompton, or Winter flowering , finest mixed, fourteen varieties, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 2 ft., -	10
1133	— early large flowered , new. The largest flowered class of Autumnal and Brompton Stocks, of very healthy and robust growth, with immense, large, fine bearing trusses, and brilliant colors, giving a large percentage of double flowering plants. If sown early in Spring will flower the last of August, as profusely as Ten-week Stocks, and surpass in beauty and continuance of flowering the Emperor, -	25
1134	— rose , dwarf, new, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1135	— pale yellow , new, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., -	25
1136	— crimson , new, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1137	— Intermediate, or Autumn flowering , finest mixed, twelve varieties, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1138	— rose flowered rocket , Autumnal Stock, a new and most valuable acquisition, with beautiful large flowers and trusses, quite distinct, and giving an unusual percentage of double flowers, -	25
1139	— scarlet , fine, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	10
1140	— white , fine, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 1 ft., -	25
1141	— Hybrid perpetual , finest varieties, mixed, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1142	— French, or cocardeau , finest varieties, mixed, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	15
1143	— in separate colors , each, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1144	— Queen , fine, scarlet, <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
1145	— fine purple , <i>half-hardy perennial</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
1146	— Virginia , (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) two varieties, red and white, <i>hardy annual</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
	SWEET WILLIAM, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.	
	These well known and exceedingly beautiful plants have been greatly improved by attentive cultivation within the past few years. HUNT'S EXTRA SELECT and HENDERSON'S PERFECTION are the best varieties, and produce immense heads, with varied colors, exceedingly clear, distinct and beautiful. Sow the seed early in Spring in the open ground, and thin or transplant to give plenty of room. For flowering transplant one foot apart, and they will bloom finely for two years, when the roots should be divided, or new plants obtained from the seed. The latter will produce the most perfect flowers. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .	
1147	Sweet William , (<i>dianthus barbatus</i> .) fine mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
1148	— (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .) double-flowering, fine mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1149	— Hunt's extra select , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1150	— oculatus marginatus , a splendid novelty, with large white eye, and beautifully margined with white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	25
1151	— Henderson's perfection , the finest European varieties, 1 ft., -	25

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

SUTHERLANDIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

A splendid flowering green-house shrub, with racemes of dark red Ceanothus-like flowers. It succeeds best in a mixture of peat and loam. February to April.

- 1152 **Sutherlandia speciosa coccinea**, dark red flowers, 3 ft., - - - 25

SWEET SULTAN, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Sweet-scented, profuse-flowering plants, growing freely in common garden soil; good for mixed borders. *Hardy annuals*.

- 1153 **Sweet Sultan**, (*Centaurea suaveolens*), yellow, 2 ft., - - - 5
 1154 — **purple**, (*C. moschata*.) 2 ft., - - - 5
 1155 — **white**, (*C. alba*.) 2 ft., - - - 5

TAGETES, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very showy and profuse-flowering plants of neat dwarf habit, pretty flowers and finely cut foliage; quite effective in mixed borders. *Half-hardy annuals*.

**TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA**.—NATURAL SIZE.

- 1156 **Tagetes signata pumila**, a novelty of 1863, of beautiful dwarf compact habit and prettily cut foliage, forming a dense globe-shaped mass, which as the season advances becomes completely covered with single bright yellow flowers marked with a brown stripe through the center of each petal. They are beautiful cultivated as single plants, or form a fine bed or border. 1 ft., - - - 20
 1157 — **tenuifolia**, a fine dwarf variety with pretty orange flowers, - - - 10

THUNBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*.

These are beautiful, half-hardy, profuse-flowering annuals of twining habit, and are among the most elegant plants in the Summer conservatory, or in a warm, sheltered spot in the open border. July to October. *Half-hardy annuals*.

- 1158 **Thunbergia alata**, dwarf climber, yellow with black center, 4 ft., - - - 5
 1159 — **alba**, white with dark center, 4 ft., - - - 5
 1160 — **aurantica**, bright orange with black center, 4 ft., - - - 5
 1161 — **Backeri**, a fine white variety, 4 ft., - - - 10
 1162 — **sulphurea**, pale yellow, 4 ft., - - - 5
 1163 — **Fryeri**, orange with light center, 4 ft., - - - 10
 1164 — **pl. var.** finest varieties, mixed, 4 ft., - - - 10

TOURNEFORTIA, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

A beautiful plant, strongly resembling the *Heliotrope* in its flowers, but they are without fragrance. Will grow freely in sandy loam, and is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. June to August. *Half-hardy perennial*.

- 1165 **Tournefortia heliotropoides**, bluish lilac, trailer, - - - 10

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
TRACHELIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .		
Very pretty flowers, similar to the Campanula, and is very desirable as a border plant. July to October. <i>Hardy biennial</i> .		
1166	<i>Trachelium cœruleum</i> , blue, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
TRITOMA , Nat. Ord. <i>Iridaceæ</i> .		
New, splendid, herbaceous, free-flowering plants, with brilliant orange and scarlet blossoms, forming magnificent beds, groups, or masses, in extensive pleasure grounds and admirably adapted for single specimens in villa gardens. Flowers the second season from July to September. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .		
1167	<i>Tritoma uvaria</i> , bright orange scarlet, 4 ft., - - - - -	25
TRIFOLIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .		
A plant with large and showy flowers, growing freely in common soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
1168	<i>Trifolium odoratum</i> , sweet scented clover, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1169	— <i>atropurpureum</i> , dark purple, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
TROPEOLUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Tropeolaceæ</i> .		
This splendid class of plants has been very much improved of late, and as climbers can hardly be excelled. They are elegant in form and of easy culture, and produce an almost constant succession of finely formed and beautifully shaded brilliant flowers. They are of a delicate nature and flourish better in the green-house or conservatory than in the open air. When used for bedding they should be carefully pegged down, and the large leaves and straggling branches removed, and they will make a most brilliant show. <i>Green-house perennials</i> .		
1170	<i>Tropeolum azureum</i> , pale blue, a green-house variety, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1171	— <i>Jarattii</i> , fine, yellow, scarlet and black, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
1172	— <i>pentaphyllum</i> , a splendid variety, producing an abundance of elegant, pendant flowers, of a pink hue, tinged with green, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1173	— <i>Lobbianum</i> , fine, orange, (two varieties,) 4 ft., - - - - -	25
1174	— <i>Monsieur Colmet</i> , a fine novelty, beautiful, lemon color spotted with crimson, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1175	— <i>Monsieur Turrel</i> , a new variety, with orange yellow flowers striped with vermillion, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1176	— <i>Napoleon III.</i> , orange yellow flowers, striped with vermillion, 4 ft., - - - - -	25
1177	— <i>Queen Victoria</i> , splendid, new, 4 ft., - - - - -	25
1178	— <i>triomphe de prado</i> , beautiful, spotted, 4 ft., - - - - -	25
1179	— <i>magenta</i> , splendid, new, 4 ft., - - - - -	25
1180	— <i>Lobbi purpureum violaceum</i> , very beautiful, free-flowering species, of faultless form of flower, fine substance, and a charming claret red color, shaded with purplish crimson, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1181	— <i>the Pearl</i> , a new, distinct, cream colored variety, very dwarf, compact, and free-blooming, 1 ft., - - - - -	25
1182	— <i>mutabile</i> , a very handsome, variously colored variety, of fine substance and regular form, ground color pale yellow, changing into golden orange, mottled with carmine, scarlet, brownish and red purple, very beautiful and full blooming, 6 ft., - - - - -	25
1183	— <i>Tom Thumb white</i> , a new, dwarf, creamy white variety, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
TRYCHOSANTHES , (SNAKE GOURD.) Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> .		
1184	<i>Trychosanthes colubrina</i> , a very curious plant, with white flowers, every petal of which appears surrounded with long, knotted fringe. The fruit is curiously striped, and is so long and narrow as to resemble a snake, specimens of which have been grown more than six feet long, <i>half-hardy annual</i> , 10 ft., - - - - -	25
VALERIAN , Nat. Ord. <i>Valerianaceæ</i> .		
These are pretty border plants, flowering from June to August. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
1185	<i>Valerian red</i> , (<i>Centranthus rubrum</i> .) 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1186	— <i>white</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
VENUS' LOOKING GLASS , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .		
Pretty, dwarf plants, which produce a profusion of flowers, which renders them particularly adapted for rock-work or borders. June to August. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .		
1187	<i>Venus' Looking Glass</i> , (<i>Campanula speculum</i> .) blue, ½ ft., - - - - -	5
1188	— <i>white</i> , (<i>C. alba</i> .) ½ ft., - - - - -	5
1189	— <i>lilac</i> , (<i>C. lilacea</i> .) ½ ft., - - - - -	5
VERONICA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .		
These splendid little plants are of the easiest culture and are admirably adapted for the conservatory or open border, and also quite suitable for rock-work. June to August. <i>Half-hardy shrubs</i> .		
1190	<i>Veronica syrica</i> , a pretty little plant, with a profusion of blue and white flowers, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1191	— <i>pulchella</i> , a pretty white variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1192	— <i>grandiflora</i> , new, large-flowering, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1193	— <i>imperialis</i> , fine, free-flowering, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1194	— <i>purpurea</i> , fine, dark purple, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1195	— <i>hybrida</i> , fine, rosy purple, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1196	— <i>alba</i> , a new white variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	25

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

Price.

VERBENA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.

The Verbena has justly become one of the most popular of all florists' flowers. The almost unequaled brilliancy and great variety of its colors, and its constant succession of blooms, renders it one of the most valuable of plants, both for bedding and pot culture. When sown early will flower the first season. May to October. *Half-hardy perennials*.

1197	Verbena, finest hybrid, mixed, from best English and American varieties, -	25
1198	— <i>aubletia</i> , reddish purple variety, - - - - -	5
1199	— <i>venosa</i> , violet purple, - - - - -	5
1200	— <i>Drummond's</i> , fine mixed, - - - - -	10
1201	— <i>pulcherrima</i> , good bedding plant, - - - - -	10
1202	— <i>hybrid striata</i> , a new Italian variety, striped in the most brilliant, Carnation-like manner; colors rose, lilac, purple, crimson, on various colored grounds, -	25

VERBASCUM, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Showy, herbaceous plants, growing freely in any common garden soil. June and July. *Hardy biennial*.

1203	Verbascum versicolor, colors various, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1204	— <i>pyramidalis</i> , beautiful yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1205	— <i>phæniceum album</i> , fine white, 2 ft., - - - - -	5

VINCA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynææ*.

If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early in a warm situation, they will flower finely in Autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. *Half-hardy shrub*.

1206	Vinca rosea, (Periwinkle,) pretty, rose color, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1207	— <i>alba</i> , white variety, good for pot culture, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1208	— <i>Madagascariensis alba lutea oculata</i> , white with yellow eye, quite new and distinct, 1 ft., - - - - -	25

VISCARIA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A splendid class of plants, deserving of a place in every flower garden; should be sown in masses. July and August. *Hardy annuals*.

1209	Viscaria cæli rosea, (Rose of Heaven,) fine rose color with white center, 1 ft., -	5
1210	— <i>oculata</i> , rose, with dark eye, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
1211	— <i>nana nova</i> , a new dwarf variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1212	— <i>alba</i> , a fine white variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1213	— <i>Bunnettii</i> , fine, with dark eye, 1 ft., - - - - -	10
1214	— <i>rosea compacta</i> , fine, new rose, 1 ft., - - - - -	10

WALLFLOWER, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferaæ*.

These well known plants are prized for the fragrance of their flowers, and for coming early into blossom. May to July. *Half-hardy perennials*.

1215	Wallflower, (cheiranthus cheiri,) fine, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1216	— <i>finest German</i> , mixed, double, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1217	— <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1218	— <i>brown</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1219	— <i>purple</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1220	— <i>branching</i> , finest, double, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1221	— <i>extra dwarf</i> , finest, double, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	15
1222	— <i>new yellow</i> , fine, 2 ft., - - - - -	15

WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A showy free-flowering plant suitable for beds or mixed borders and growing freely in common garden soil. *Hardy annual*.

1223	Whitlavia grandiflora, large, violet blue, 1 ft., - - - - -	5
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XERANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

These are very beautiful everlasting flowers, highly prized for Winter bouquets. July to September. *Hardy annuals*.

1224	Xeranthemum, purple, everlasting flower, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1225	— <i>white</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1226	— <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	10

ZINNIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Zinnias are a splendid class of free-flowering plants, producing blossoms in great variety of colors, which retain their beauty till destroyed by frost. No new varieties have excited more attention in Europe than the new double flowering Zinnias. They are also perfectly adapted to our climate and soil, and have improved much since their introduction here in size of flowers and variety of colors. For early flowering sow under glass and transplant when the weather becomes warm. For later in the open ground in May. For flowering the plants should be eighteen to twenty inches apart, but they should be set nearer and all single ones removed. The seed we offer was saved from the finest double flowers only, and can be relied upon to produce a large proportion of perfectly double flowers. *Half-hardy annuals*.

No.

POPULAR NAME, WITH NATURAL ORDER AND DESCRIPTION.

PRICE

ZINNIA, (Continued.)



ZINNIA PLANT IN BLOOM.—No. 1236.

1227	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> , splendid, scarlet, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1228	— <i>purpurea</i> , fine, purple, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1229	— <i>alba</i> , white, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1230	— <i>aurea</i> , golden yellow, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1231	— <i>kermesina</i> , fine, crimson, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1232	— <i>sulphurea</i> , pale yellow, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1233	— <i>multiflora</i> , many flowered, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1234	— <i>grandiflora</i> , fine, large-flowered, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1235	— <i>extra fine</i> , mixed, 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1236	— <i>flore pleno</i> , extra fine new double flowering, French. This new variety, from M. Vilmorin. Paris, has proved itself a decided acquisition. Its head is a mass of small flowers, but the lower ones have the petals developed into long, radiating, strap-shaped forms, giving the head much the appearance of double Dahlias, being from three to five inches in diameter, and of purple, deep rose, light rose, rose striped, red, orange and buff colors. For Autumn flowers they can hardly be surpassed. 1½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1237	— <i>haageana</i> , (Regel,) a new, dwarf species, with large, rich, orange colored flowers, as full blooming, lasting, and of the same habit as <i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> ; a most valuable novelty, ½ ft.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Ornamental Foliaged Plants.

These varieties are valuable both in the conservatory and the open border, on account of the singular and beautiful appearance of their foliage in contrast with other plants.

88. <i>Acanthus</i> ,	312. <i>Carduus</i> ,	664. <i>Humea</i> ,
119. <i>Amaranthus</i> ,	337. <i>Chenopodium</i> ,	945. <i>Perilla</i> ,
222. <i>Belvidere</i> ,	356. <i>Cineraria martima</i> ,	1028. <i>Ricinus</i> ,
233. <i>Bocconia</i> ,	610. <i>Gynierium argenteum</i> ,	1258-1269. Ornamental
287. <i>Canna</i> ,	637. <i>Helianthus</i> ,	Grasses.

Ornamental Grasses.

This class of plants is highly interesting and beautiful for garden culture, though of course not brilliant. They are chiefly valuable for the formation of wreaths, Winter bouquets and other ornaments in connection with the Everlasting Flowers, although they are desirable for mixing with flowers in Summer bouquets. The low growing varieties make pretty edgings, and the tall are quite effective and graceful in large borders. They should be cut when green, at about the time of flowering, and dried.

No.	POPULAR NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Price.
Agrostis. —All the varieties in this class are extremely elegant and beautiful.		
1238	— <i>nebulosa</i> , fine and feathery, very delicate, one of the most graceful in cultivation.	10
1239	— <i>pulchella</i> , exceedingly pretty.	10
1240	— <i>retrofracta</i> , a fine new variety.	10
1241	— <i>plumosa</i> , flowering in elegant plumes.	10
1242	— <i>elegans</i> , very graceful.	10
1243	— <i>anthroxanthum gracile</i> , a pretty, graceful oat.	10
1244	Briza maxima , (Quaking Grass,) one of the most elegant of the Ornamental Grasses. It is perfectly hardy, and may be sown in the open ground any time in Spring.	
	1 ft.	5
1245	— <i>geniculata</i> , fine for bouquets, flowers freely, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	10
1246	— <i>media</i> , a good, hardy variety, 1 ft.	10
1247	Brizopyrum siculum , new, quite dwarf, with pretty, bright, shining green leaves, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	10
1248	Bromus brizopoides , a beautiful Grass, with elegant, hanging ears, and well adapted for Summer or Winter bouquets; similar to Briza Maxima, 1 ft.	10
1249	Chloris radiata , a most remarkable and singular looking, tassel-like Grass, hardy, free-blooming and very pretty, 1 ft.	10
1250	— <i>imbriata</i> , 1 ft.	10
1251	Chrysurus aureus , very pretty, dwarf, with golden, feathery spikes, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1252	— <i>cynosuroides</i> , new and very useful for small bouquets; must be cut as soon as the head is well formed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5
1253	Coix Lachryma , (Job's Tears,) large, Corn-like leaves, 2 ft.	10
1254	Eleusine cococana , a beautiful, new variety from China, with curious stems, resembling horns, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1255	— <i>indica</i> , with long and graceful horns, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1256	Eragrostis elegans , exceedingly elegant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5
1257	— <i>namaquensis</i> , very pretty, 1 ft.	10
1258	Elymus Hystrix , a fine, tall growing Grass, good for large bouquets and floral ornaments, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1259	Erianthus Ravanne , resembling the Pampas Grass in appearance and habit of growth, and is extremely elegant and beautiful, 7 ft.	25
1260	Gynerium argenteum , (Pampas Grass,) the most noble Grass in cultivation. It is not very hardy, 10 ft.	25
1261	Hordeum jubatum , very pretty, 3 ft.	10
1262	Isoplepis tenella , tender, but excellent for in-door decoration in pots or vases.	25
1263	Lagurus ovatus , very pretty, hardy, with fine, showy heads. Sow early, 1 ft.	5
1264	Panicum colonium , a curious dwarf Grass, pretty for small bouquets, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1265	— <i>concinnum</i> , very pretty, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
1266	Pennisetum longistilum , very pretty and graceful, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5
1267	Stipa pennata , (Feather Grass,) a splendid variety, should be started in heat, 2 ft.	10
1268	— <i>junceae</i> , exceedingly graceful, 2 ft.	10
1269	Tricholena rosea , a new, most elegant variety, 2 ft.	10

Green-house Seeds.

The following varieties are particularly adapted to green-house culture, though many of them will succeed well in the open border during the Summer months.

72. Abutilon ,	333. Chorozema ,	668. Pomea ,
79. Acacia ,	338. Chrysanthemum ,	67. Kennedy ,
95. Ageratum ,	352. Cineraria ,	1284. Lisianthus ,
107. Alonsoa ,	374. Glaucanthus ,	702. Lantana ,
2001. Azalea indica ,	446. Cyclamen ,	821. Maurandia ,
236. Cactus ,	532. Ferns ,	837. Mimulus ,
243. Calceolaria ,	543. Fuchsias ,	884. Nierembergia ,
283. Camellia ,	559. Geranium ,	995. Polygala ,
320. Carnation tree ,	584. Gloxinia ,	1016. Primula ,
348. Chinese Primrose ,	643. Heliotropium ,	1206. Vinca .

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

Culture and Treatment of Flower Seeds.

PLANTS ARE GENERALLY KNOWN AND DESCRIBED AS

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, OR PERENNIALS.

In preparing the accompanying Catalogue every care has been taken to make it as comprehensive as possible, and it is believed that nothing desirable that is suitable for cultivation in our climate has been omitted. Great attention has also been paid to the correct classification of the *hardiness and duration, color, height and time of flowering* of each variety, which will enable the cultivator better to profit by the following brief directions for the sowing and cultivation of the different sorts.

It is necessary to have suitable implements ready, so that the work may be performed well, and at the proper season; such as a spade, rake, hoe, trowel, line, and pruning knife. Labels may be made readily of shingles, by splitting them in strips of about an inch wide and five or six inches long, and sharpening them at one end. Paint them with white lead made thin, and mark them with a black lead pencil before the paint gets dry; inscriptions written in this way will be distinguishable as long as the label lasts.

ANNUALS.

THE term "annual" is applied to those plants which flower and ripen their fruits the same season they are sown, and then perish. This definition is in no way affected by the fact that many annuals may be treated as biennial, or, in other words, be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season. By *hardy* annuals are usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth; every stage of their development, from germination to the ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground; whilst the term *half-hardy* is applied to those species which will flower,—and often ripen their seed,—in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth.

SOILS MOST SUITABLE.—In soils of a porous, sandy texture, a much greater number of sorts of seed may be committed to the open ground than in those of a heavy, retentive character; and many annuals, among those commonly termed half-hardy, only require to be treated as such when sown at an early period of the Spring. It will be evident, therefore, that no classification of annuals could be given which would be strictly applicable to every locality. Perhaps the soil best suited to a majority of annuals,—and we might add to plants in general,—is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous; but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy, or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy retentive character.

MANURES.—The use of strong, crude manures, of an animal nature, should be carefully avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of leaf mould, or thoroughly rotten manure, in quantities proportionate to the requirements of the soil, dug in to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite.

PERIOD FOR SOWING.—With regard to the proper season for sowing, much necessarily depends on the character of the season; but to avoid failure Flower Seeds should not be sown in the open borders too early; never, in this vicinity, before May. More disappointment results from too early sowing than from any other cause.

MODE OF SOWING.—As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing, and the operation should not be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the Spring. In the case of seeds of moderate size the surface of the soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel, to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds be thinly sown, the soil being then returned and pressed flat with the back of the trowel. If the soil is of an adhesive nature the pressure should be slight, or the soil will cake. It will be better, in this case, to cover the seeds with a little sandy loam, or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sowing is made.

The depth at which seeds are sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as those of the Lupin, may be half an inch deep, while such as are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. For the majority of seeds a very thin covering suffices; if sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the smaller ones are liable to decay.

Woolly seeds, which adhere to each other, like the Globe Amaranthus, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases *sow thinly*; when too

thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly—an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry, and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable. In the absence of rain this application must be repeated every day or two, for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought, and will speedily perish unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition—to the neglect of this important precaution many failures are solely attributable. On the other hand, an excess of moisture previous to germination, will often cause the seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in the Spring, therefore, the water pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

TRANSPLANTING.—As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, such of the patches as are too thick should be carefully thinned out, especially those near the center of the tuft. The seedlings removed may, if thought desirable, be replanted, and will generally bloom a week or two after the others. As a general rule tap-rooted annuals, such as the Larkspurs and most of those of the Poppy tribe, will not bear transplanting. Occasionally they will succeed, if removed very young. Transplanting should, if possible, be performed in cloudy weather, or towards evening; and, unless the soil is wet the seedlings should be slightly watered to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them for two or three days subsequently, should the weather be sunny.

HALF-HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS.

These will flower freely in the open ground, but, being natives of a warmer climate, they require more heat than is naturally afforded at the early season of the year in which hardy annuals are usually sown. Many of them, however, succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May and treated the same as hardy annuals, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the annuals are out of bloom. But in general they should be sown as early as the hardy annuals, and therefore some heat and protection from the vicissitudes of the weather is necessary, to assist them in the earlier stages of growth. As only a gentle heat is required for the more tender sorts, an ordinary hotbed of stable manure will be all that is necessary; for the half-hardy sorts, even a simple frame placed in any sheltered situation and covered with glass, without artificial heat, will answer the purpose for a great portion of those sown after the first of April.

In sowing in a frame without artificial heat, the seeds may be sown directly in the soil, care being taken that it is made perfectly mellow and raked fine. But when sown in the hotbed the best plan is to sow them in pots or seed-pans, the latter being preferable, as they are shallower than pots, and afford a larger surface in proportion to their depth.

The pots or pans should be filled about one quarter of their depth with broken crocks, or something similar, placing the largest at the bottom, to ensure a thorough drainage, which is essential for all plants, particularly young seedlings. The pots should then be filled with the soil lightly, to the brim, when, by giving them a few gentle taps, the soil will settle to about half an inch from the brim; if it should settle below that point, a little more soil should be added. The soil for filling the pots should always be light and porous, and all stones, lumps and coarse parts taken out by passing it through a garden riddle. It should also be rather dry than otherwise.

Before sowing very fine seeds, such as *Lobelia*, *Campanula*, etc., a little very fine soil may be added, and made perfectly level by gently pressing it with a circular piece of wood having a clean, smooth surface. Such minute seeds as have just been named should be barely covered with soil, while such as *Balsams*, &c., need not be covered more than the thickness of a half dollar.

From the middle to the end of May the plants will be grown sufficiently to be transplanted to their places in the open ground; but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to harden or prepare them for the removal by admitting air to them, both day and night; or a better plan is, by removing in succession the most forward into a separate frame, where they may be gradually hardened by taking off the glass during the day in favorable weather for a week, and after that time at night also.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Seeds of these may be sown somewhat later than Annuals, but they should be sown before the season becomes too hot and dry; but choice kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy and tender annuals. Several of them, on account of their slow tendency to vegetate, are more difficult to raise than annuals, and the remarks respecting watering and shading will apply particularly to them. If sown early in May and transplanted into beds or borders, well exposed to light and air, they make strong, vigorous plants, which will generally survive our ordinary Winters and flower finely the following Summer. Some biennials, such as the Foxglove and Canterbury Bell, and some of the perennial *Campanulas*, and a few others, require a slight protection in Winter; but most of the hardy perennials need no such precaution.

ASTERS

Should be Sown in April and May, as when sown earlier they do not advance more, and on receiving a check they are subject to be injured by the green fly or aphids. The seed should be sown on a spent hotbed, or in pots within a close pit or frame, and when an inch high they should again be transplanted in fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, from which they can be bedded out when about three to four inches high. Select an opportunity after showery weather, and the ground in good order, attend to watering, and after this period, if the weather proves unfavorably dry, the least check affords encouragement to the insects, and it is then advisable to sprinkle or syringe the plants occasionally with tobacco water, especially in the center of each plant. Many failures in the culture of Asters are attributable to those premature checks in growth, and consequent attacks of the insects alluded to. Moist and genial weather is always observed to be most favorable to this tribe of plants, hence the importance of the caution here named.

CYPRESS VINE.

A universal favorite, frequently fails from being sown too early. In this vicinity it should not be trusted in the open ground much before the first of June, and the seed should be

soaked for about half an hour in moderately warm water just before being sown. The seed should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep, and the soil well pressed down, moderately watered, and protected from the sun by a strip of board four or five inches wide; let the board remain pressing on the soil for about forty-eight hours, and on being removed the young plants will at once show themselves and grow strongly.

FERNS.

The spores or fronds should be scattered on rough pieces of peat, which should be kept moist from the bottom. The pots should be placed near the glass, and where the temperature is uniformly warm, and when the plants are large enough prick them off.

GERANIUM.

Sow in the early Spring months, or in July and August, the former on a gentle heat, either in pit or green-house; prick or plant each seed upright, leaving the feather-like pedicel exposed. On the appearance of the second or third leaf plant from three to six around the margins of four inch pots, and when well established into larger pots for bloom.

PANSY.

Sow from February until April, in light soil, placed on surface heat, in frames or green-house, for Summer bloom; when well up to second leaf prick off into larger stores, or harden off in cool frames for planting out. Sow also in June or July, without heat, for the following season, transplanting into open borders of rich soil.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

For Autumn bloom sow during February and March, and for Winter in July, in pots of light soil. Cover the seeds sufficiently to keep them from exposure until germinated, (double or treble their own depth in soil,) place upon a gentle heat, and when one-half to one inch in height transplant singly into light, rich loam and leaf mould. Keep in a warm green-house or pit until well established, and then remove into frames or a cooler green-house.

STOCKS.

Sow in March and April, and treat very similar to Asters. The danger is not so much to be feared from the green fly as with the Aster; but in the case of all annuals which are sown in pots within the forcing-house or frames, it is of the most vital importance to have them perfectly free from the attack of the green fly previously to planting them out. Asters and Stocks have become almost indispensable for late Summer and Autumn ornament, and the success or failure in their culture depends upon attention to their first stages of growth. The three main points of caution for these, and indeed for all half-hardy annuals, raised in forcing-houses or pits are: 1st, preservation from insects; 2nd, no sudden check of growth by too long or sudden exposure; and 3rd, a gradual hardening before planting out in genial, moist weather. The intermediate Stocks for early Spring decoration should be sown in the Summer and Autumn.

SEEDS OF GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS OF DELICATE HABITS.

The smaller seeds of green-house plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care is taken in the mode of sowing. Thence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good; whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description, such as *Calceolaria*, should be sown in pots prepared in the following manner: the pot to be half filled with drainage, over that rough siftings of the mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus it should be watered with a fine rose watering pot, immediately after which sow the seed carefully without any covering of soil. The pots should then be placed under a close frame or hand glass, in a shady part of the garden, no artificial heat being required. In large establishments, of course, there are propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained, but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by mats or paper. If the situation is of the proper temperature they will require watering but very seldom. As soon as the seedlings are strong enough they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation; from the store pots they will require to be potted off singly; after this the plants will grow very rapidly. Through the Winter the plants will thrive well on the shelves near the glass in the green-house; and, to obtain fine specimens, they must be shifted frequently till the flower stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco as soon as the green fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the *Calceolaria*.

It is necessary to remark that one of the most frequent causes of the appearance of these injurious insects is the plant becoming *root-bound*; to avoid which evil it is important that it should frequently be repotted during the growing season.

This treatment is equally good for *Cineraria*, Chinese Primrose, Carnations and other rare seeds, though they are more hardy and require less care. The seeds being larger they should be covered lightly with finely pulverized soil.

HARD WOODED GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Sow from February until May, in pots of three parts peat and one of loam, place on a warm green-house platform, or low shelf, with shade from extreme sunlight: when the second or third leaves appear transplant into small stores of six to twelve seedlings, in four or six inch pots, and when thus established again singly into proportionately small pots, keeping them in the same temperature until thus potted off singly. The seeds of *Kennedy* should be immersed in hot water, and remain for twelve hours afterwards previous to being sown.

GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWNS.

One of the most pleasing features connected with the garden, is a well kept lawn; but, to secure this most desirable object, much depends upon a selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season. For this purpose a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. These we can supply ready mixed, of the best sorts and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown is two bushels per acre. Price per quart, 50 cents.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Most of the following varieties have been introduced within the past three years.

No.	POPULAR NAME WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price.
1270	Agrostemma Cœli Rosa, Hybrida fl. pl. —An improved variety, giving a fair proportion of double flowers, - - - - -	25
1271	- - - Dwarf Fringed. —A fine variety of A. Cœli Rosa, of dwarf, compact growth, thickly branched, vigorous and free-flowering. The flowers are of a delicate and lively rose color, with a rosy-white center, the borders of the petals being finely indented and fringed give the whole plant a beautiful and graceful habit. Height 8 to 10 inches, - - - - -	15
1272	Antirrhinum majus, Tom Thumb. —A very handsome dwarf Antirrhinum, of compact globular form, about four inches in height, with flower stems from 4 to 6 inches, - - - - -	15
1273	Abronia fragrans. —This beautiful plant is a native of the Rocky Mountain country, and can hardly be surpassed for beauty and elegance. It is a hardy perennial of trailing habit, sending up immense numbers of flowers of a pure white color in clusters resembling the Snowball. It is also delightfully fragrant. Blooms from June to September, - - - - -	25
1274	Aquilegia Siberica. —Very compact plant of a reddish violet color; flowers double, - - - - -	5
1275	Calandrinia speciosa. —Dark purple; very showy, - - - - -	25
1276	Campanula attica. —A profuse flowering, very handsome species from Greece; flowers dark blue, of medium size, somewhat resembling Whitlavia Grandiflora or Campanula Speculum, - - - - -	15
1277	Cerastium Biebersteini. —A neat dwarf plant, with beautiful silvery tinted leaves adapted for edgings, ribbon rows and belts, - - - - -	25
1278	Chrysanthemum carinatum annulatum. —Very beautiful, - - - - -	15
1279	- - - Dunnetti fl. pl. —This is a charming variety, producing perfectly double snow-white flowers from June to August, - - - - -	15
1280	- - - Integripetala, new double white. —Pure white and very double, - - - - -	15
1281	- - - Alba Tom Thumb. —An exceedingly dwarf variety, with a quantity of snow-white flowers, a fine plant for bedding, - - - - -	15
1282	- - - fl. pl. —Flowers very double, large, and a rich Magenta color, - - - - -	15
1283	Collinsia verna. —Recommended for pots and open ground, - - - - -	25
1284	Convolvulus Madame Arnea. —A fine variety; flowers striped and variegated with red on white ground, - - - - -	25
1285	Datura fastuosa Huberiana. —A fine new variety, with dark purple stem and branches; flowers nearly pure white inside and dark lilac on the outside, - - - - -	15
1286	Dianthus dentatus. —Herbaceous Pinks, flowering the same season as sown. The plant is well adapted for edgings, dwarf, and covers itself with a mass of pretty rosy lilac flowers, - - - - -	15
1287	Euphorbia variegata. —Flowers and foliage beautifully variegated, green and white, - - - - -	5
1288	Godetia Lindleyana, flore pleno. —A fine novelty, producing a great profusion of perfectly double flowers of rich rosy purple color, - - - - -	15
1289	- - - rosea alba Tom Thumb. —Pure white, rich carmine centre, very beautiful, - - - - -	10
1290	Hieraceum aurantiacum. —Yellowish orange flowers, free bloomer; hardy perennial, - - - - -	10
1291	Leptosiphon. —New French hybrid, mahogany colored, - - - - -	25
1292	Linum perenne rosea. —Clear lilac rose, - - - - -	15
1293	Lupinus tricolor mutabilis. —New, cream color changing to mottled purple, - - - - -	15
1294	Mimulus, Bull's new double flowering. —Flowers more durable than any other Mimulus, - - - - -	50
1295	- - - cupreus hybridus. —None can surpass this for richness, diversity of color, and free blooming; the plants are dwarf, bushy and vigorous, with large, fine shaped flowers, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled and blotched in the most striking manner, - - - - -	25
1296	Oenothera Drummondii nana alba. —Similar in habit and flower to the Drummondii Nana, but with beautiful pearly white blossoms; very beautiful, - - - - -	25
1297	Pea Sweet, new scarlet "Invincible." —A beautiful new deep scarlet variety, - - - - -	25
1298	Phlox Drummondii Isabellina. —Yellow, delicate shade, - - - - -	25
1299	Primula fimbriata alba. —Yellow-eyed, - - - - -	50
1300	- - - filiifolia rubra. —(Fern-leaved Chinese primrose).—Very fine, - - - - -	50
1301	Salvia graciliflora. —Flowers of rose lilac color, very delicate, - - - - -	25
1302	Schizanthus grandiflorus albus. —A seedling of the Grandiflorus Oculatus, with large pure white blooms with sulphur eye, - - - - -	15
1303	Silene pendula ruberrima. —The same habit as S. Alba; flowers bright carmine rose, - - - - -	20

No.	POPULAR NAME WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price.
1304	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i> .—Flower white, in clusters; fine green-house climber,	25
1305	<i>Stocks</i> , large flowering, dwarf, ten-week.—Blood red, new and a great acquisition in color.	25
1306	— <i>cocardeau</i> or tree giant cape winter.—Azure blue.	25
1307	<i>Trachelium cœruleum carneum</i> .—Highly recommended.	15
1308	<i>Tropæolum minus</i> , King of Tom Thumbs .—This is the finest variety of its class. The lustrous blue-green foliage contrasts vividly with the intense scarlet of the blossoms, producing an unequaled blaze of brilliance, and the plant must become a general favorite.	15
1309	— King Theodore .—Has the same bluish green foliage as King of Tom Thumbs, with the novelty of the blossoms being of an intense black.	15
1310	— <i>majus purpureum</i> .—Flowers large and of great duration; color rich plum verging towards purple.	10
1311	<i>Verbena montana</i> .—This is a perfect gem. It has the habit of the common Verbena, but is perfectly hardy and blooms more profusely. The plant literally covers itself with its bright, rose-colored flowers from early in May until Winter sets in.	25
1312	<i>Viola cornuta</i> .—One of the most useful of all known violets for summer and autumn flower garden decoration.	50
1313	<i>Viscaria cardinalis</i> .—Of a very brilliant and showy character, color brilliant magenta; the foliage being a bright lively green contrasts effectively with the blossoms of which there are a profusion.	15
1314	<i>Waiteia aurea</i> .—New, fine yellow, everlasting.	25
1315	— <i>corymbosa</i> .—Of bushy, compact habit, growing about one foot high and as much in diameter, each branch terminating in clusters of elegant flowers of a deep amaranth color, with small yellow disc; succeeds well in light soil in the open ground, blooming from August to October; also fine for pot culture.	25
1316	— <i>grandiflora</i> .—Flowers large, golden yellow, very abundant and magnificent; plant strong.	25
1317	<i>Zinnia double</i> .—Scarlet.	20
1318	— Purple.	20
1319	— Violet.	25
1320	— Yellow.	20
1321	<i>Zea Japonica fol. var.</i> —(Striped-Leaved Japanese Maize).—Beautifully and evenly striped or ribboned, with alternate stripes of green and white; it resembles the <i>Donax Variegata</i> , but is of a much more elegant and imposing habit. Nothing in the way of foliage plants can exceed it in gracefulness and beauty.	10

FRENCH IMMORTELLS,

Or Everlasting Flowers, Mosses and Grasses,

In original Bunches, as imported.

	Per bunch.		Per bunch.
Yellow,	\$1 00	Spotted,	\$1 00
Green,	1 00	White,	1 50
Orange,	1 50	Rose,	1 50
Garnet,	1 50	Blue,	1 50
Black,	1 00		
Moss Dyed Green,			per bunch 35c. per doz. \$1 00
Dried and Dyed Grasses,			75c. to \$1 00 per bunch.

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In great variety, 25 to 50 cents each, consisting of *Isolepis*, *Tradescantia*, *Moneywort*, *Sibthorpia*, *Saxifrage*, *Lycopods*, *Ferns*, *Mosses*, *Vincas*, &c.

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Of various patterns, 75 cents to \$2 00 each.

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HYACINTH GLASSES.—Tye's Pattern.

Rich colors assorted, 50 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

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Rich colors assorted, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

NOVELTIES FOR 1868-69.

Our friends will bear in mind that these varieties are selected from the most reliable growers and dealers, and their description is annexed. Some of them may not be superior to the varieties already cultivated, or may not grow to perfection in our climate, while many of them will no doubt prove to be great acquisitions.

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price.
1322	<i>Antirrhinum multiflorum</i> .—Hardy annual, with rose and white flowers; a most profuse bloomer.	25
1323	<i>Aphanostephus ramosissimus</i> .—Pretty half-hardy Texan annual, 4 inches in height very much branched; the flower-head with a yellow disc and violet blue ray florets; blooms profusely all Summer.	25
1324	<i>Artemisia spec. ex. St. Petersburg</i> .—An ornamental plant, of exceedingly rapid growth, from 4 to 5 feet in height, of pyramidal habit, with a delicate light green needle-like foliage, giving it the appearance of a graceful Conifer.	25
1325	<i>Briza compacta</i> .—A very erect and compact growing variety of the Quaking Grass; it is very distinct, and will be found very ornamental for Winter decoration and for bouquets.	25
1326	<i>Celosia nana aurantiaca pyramidalis</i> .—With bright fawn-colored panicles.	25
1327	— <i>pyramidalis versicolor</i> .—Light crimson flowers, verging on violet.	25
1328	— — <i>var. hybr. folis atrobrownis</i> .—Reddish brown foliage and golden orange panicles.	25
1329	<i>Centaurea moschata atropurpurea</i> .—Deep purple verging on crimson. Very fine.	25
1330	— <i>pseudo depressa</i> .—The plant is about one-half the height of <i>C. Depressa</i> ; the ray florets are of a fine blue, the central ones being of a reddish purple.	25
1331	<i>Cerintho aspera</i> .—The finest species of Honeywort, producing an abundance of showy yellow flowers, the tube of which is black at its base.	25
1332	<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum hybridum fl. pl.</i> —Produces a large proportion of double flowers, of various shades of orange, scarlet, rose and reddish brown.	25
1333	<i>Cineraria hybrida kermesina</i> .—Flowers pure crimson; constant. Very fine.	50
1334	<i>Clarkia elegans alba pura</i> .—This variety is a pure white and a desirable novelty.	25
1335	— <i>integripetala carnea Tom Thumb</i> .—Delicate flesh color.	25
1336	— <i>pulchella marginata fl. pl.</i> —Very double, marked with a beautiful white margin on a bright magenta ground.	25
1337	<i>Dianthus hedderwigii lilacina</i> .—Flowers pure lilac.	50
1338	— <i>barbatus nigricans</i> .—(Sweet William.) A very remarkable variety, with blackish violet foliage, and deepest blood-red colored flowers with white anthers.	25
1339	<i>Eschscholtzia crocea striata</i> .—Flowers orange, striped with lemon.	25
1340	— <i>dentata sulphurea</i> .	25
1341	— — <i>aurantiaca</i> .—Two new varieties of great curiosity and importance.	25
1342	<i>Gloxinia hybrida pendula</i> .	50
1343	<i>Gomphrena globosa aurantiaca Isabellina</i> .—Pale yellow flowers; constant.	25
1344	<i>Helianthus grandiflorus plenissimus</i> .—Flowers very double; when fully expanded are perfectly round. 4 ft.	25
1345	<i>Ipomea grandiflora alba picta carminea foliis argenteis marmoratus</i> .—Leaves largely marbled with silver gray, flowers white spotted, with clear lilac.	50
1346	— <i>hederacea grandiflora atrocarminea linteus alba foliis argenteis marmoratus</i> .—Leaves largely marbled with silver gray; flowers white dotted with brilliant carmine.	50

FERRE, BATCHELDER & CO'S CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price.
1347	<i>Impatiens balsamina atrosanguinea plenissima</i> .—Deep blood red, double large flowered variety, - - - - -	50
1348	— <i>Solferino</i> .—Double flowers which are striped and lined like the Carnation, - - - - -	25
1349	<i>Myosotis alpestris rosea</i> .—A charming variety of the "Forget-me-not;" rose colored flowers, - - - - -	25
1350	— <i>Azorica var. celestina</i> .—Another variety of the "Forget-me-not." Flowers sky blue, and very constant, - - - - -	50
1351	<i>Nemophila discoidalis argentea</i> .—Flowers silvery white, spotted with chocolate, - - - - -	25
1352	— <i>nigra</i> .—Jet black, - - - - -	25
1353	<i>Nierembergia frutescens</i> .—Same foliage as <i>N. Gracilis</i> , but of a more elegant habit, - - - - -	50
1354	<i>Oenothera chrysantha</i> .—Perennial, 6 to 7 feet high; flowers resemble those of <i>O. Lamareckiana</i> ; fine for ornamental gardens, - - - - -	25
1355	— <i>Drummondii lacinaefolia</i> .—Distinguished for its vigorous growth, and lacinated foliage, - - - - -	25
1356	<i>Pentstemon Colvili</i> .—Native of California; glossy foliage, with finely shaped purple flowers, - - - - -	25
1357	— <i>fendleri</i> .—A Rocky Mountain plant with light purple flowers; hardy, - - - - -	25
1358	— <i>speciosa</i> .—Deep cerulean tinted flowers; beautiful, - - - - -	25
1359	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa aurea</i> .—Beautiful golden orange, - - - - -	25
1360	— <i>sulphurea</i> .—Bright sulphur, - - - - -	25
1361	<i>Tagetes patula aurea nana fl. pl.</i> —Pure golden dwarf French Marigold, very double, - - - - -	25
1362	<i>Tropæolum Lilli Schmidt</i> (Tom Thumb).—Large flower with intensely bright scarlet color, - - - - -	50
1363	— <i>Tom Thumb cœrulea rosea</i> .—The flowers of a brilliant rose, underlaid with a peach blue, - - - - -	50
1364	— <i>scarlet pyramidal</i> .—Grows in the form of a dwarf pyramid, and throws its blossoms well above the foliage, - - - - -	50
1365	<i>Viscaria elegans picta</i> .—This is the most elegant ever offered. The center of the flower is dark crimson, gradually merging into a bright scarlet, with a pure white margin, - - - - -	25
1869.		
1366	<i>Abronia arenaria</i> .—Flowers of a pure waxy yellow color, deliciously scented; very constant, - - - - -	25
1367	<i>Amaranthus speciosus aureus</i> .—A very fine variety of the Golden Princess Feather, - - - - -	25
1368	<i>Antirrhinum Hendersonii</i> .—Flowers dark rose with pure white throat, - - - - -	25
1369	— <i>Tom Thumb, flore albo</i> .—A pure white variety of the Dwarf Snapdragon, - - - - -	25
1370	<i>Asperula azurea setosa</i> .—A very profuse blooming annual from the Caucasian Mountains; dwarf dense habit, covered with clusters of beautiful light blue, sweet-scented flowers, - - - - -	50
1371	<i>Aster, Giant Pæony, Brilliant Rose</i> .—A hybrid of the Giant Emperor and Truffaut's Pæony flowered Perfection; the flowers are larger than the Giant Emperor, and perfectly double and pæony-like, - - - - -	50
1372	— <i>Pæony-flowered, Bright Copper with Scarlet</i> .—Very bright and interesting color, - - - - -	25
1373	— <i>Dwarf Victoria, Crimson Rose</i> .—A new variety of dwarf habits and fine growth, - - - - -	50
1374	<i>Balsam, Camellia-flowered, improved</i> .—Said to surpass all other Balsams, - - - - -	25
1375	<i>Calandrinia speciosa alba</i> .—A dwarf variety, with pure white flowers, - - - - -	25
1376	<i>Convolvulus minor unicaulis</i> .—It has a single upright stem without a branch, the strength of the whole plant is directed to one point, and the result is a compact head of flower buds in great profusion which expand into blossoms of immense size of a very rich purplish blue color, and continues in bloom throughout the whole season, - - - - -	25
1377	<i>Dianthus Heddewigii diadematus fl. pl.</i> (Double Diadem Pink).—This Pink is of the <i>D. Heddewigii</i> class, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of all tints from delicate rose to the deepest velvety purple, and very double. The following is the description of the European grower from whom we obtained the seed. "Each petal is a marvel of beauty in its drawings, the principal and nearly imitable characteristic of them are two mirrors, with more or less distinct outlines, intensively colored with brighter border or inverse. These mirrors are surrounded by a colored zone, but the toothed border of the petal is nearly white, or only lightly colored. These flowers are so fine that it is too difficult to describe them and the grower has tried to intimate their beauty by the name "Diadem Pink."	50
1378	<i>Eschscholtzia alba rosea</i> .—Flowers of brilliant color shading from rose pink to crimson lake, by far the most important of the <i>Eschscholtzias</i> , as it is the disposition of the flowers to remain closed during the greater part of the day, - - - - -	25
1379	<i>Godetia versicolor grandiflora</i> .—A charming rock plant from Texas; very profuse bloomer, - - - - -	25
1380	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> .—New variety from Australia; resembles <i>H. Strictum</i> , but has broader foliage and much larger flowers, - - - - -	25
1381	<i>Ipomea hederacea foliis marmoratus</i> .—Very fine silvery marbled leaves, - - - - -	25

FERRE, BATCHELDER & CO'S CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

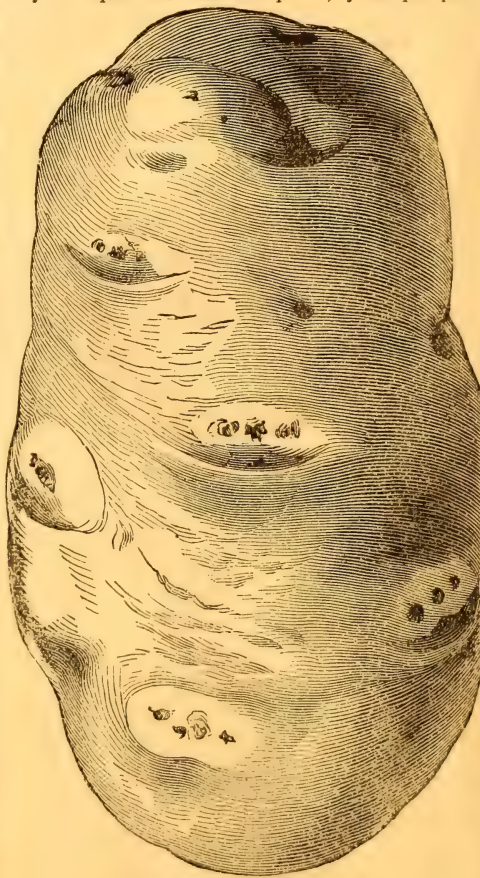
No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price.
1382	Larkspur, Hyacinth-flowered, violet striped. —A new and very pretty variety.	25
1383	Lobelia erecta bicolor. —A pretty new variety of the upright Lobelias; flowers tinged half white, half blue.	25
1384	Lupinus spec. ex. Texas lilacinus. —A new variety of Lupin with lilac flowers.	25
1385	Mimulus cupreus duplex. —New double variety of coppery scarlet colored Mimulus.	50
1386	— repens. —A distinct species with slender trailing stems with ovate foliage; flowers of pale lilac purple color, the lower lip prettily spotted with orange on yellow ground.	25
1387	Myosotis oblongata. —A new variety of the "Forget-me-not." larger in all its portions than M. Alpestris, with its flowers of the same fine blue tint.	25
1388	Nasturtium, Golden King of Tom Thumbs. —Similar in habit to the well known scarlet King of Tom Thumbs; flowers deep golden thrown well above the dark colored foliage.	25
1389	Nemophila atomaria foliis variegatis. —A silvery variegated foliated variety of the well known N. Atomaria.	25
1390	— cramboides alba nigra. —A fine, very distinct variety; flowers with a black centre and pure white bordered flowers.	25
1391	Oenothera acaulis vera. —Very fine.	25
1392	Oxalis Valdiviana. —A showy hardy Oxalis of compact habit throwing its flower stems well above the foliage; the flowers are sweet-scented, of a bright yellow color produced in bunches of a large size, and continuing a long time in blossom.	25
1393	Palava flexuosa. —Flowers of a bright rose pink and borne in great profusion.	50
1394	Primula chinensis fimbriata punctata elegantissima. —A beautiful new quite distinct variety, with dark crimson, velvety flowers, strongly fringed, the border regularly spotted with snow-white.	50
1395	— — erecta alba,	
1396	— — — rosea. —Two new varieties of the upright Primula, one with white, the other with rose colored flowers.	50
1397	Rhodantha Manglesi major. —A very great improvement on the old and much admired R. Manglesi, having the giant and robust habit of R. Maculata.	25
1398	Stock, Emperor, New Large Flowering Dark Blood Red. —The brightest and finest of Emperor Stocks.	50
1399	— Winter, New White Dwarf. —Of dwarf compact habit; flowers pure white.	50
1400	Xeranthemum annuum fl. purpurea fl. Tom Thumb. —Of regular, dwarf compact growth; very double red purple flowers and produced in great profusion.	25
1401	Zinnia elegans pumila fl. pl. varietatas. —A double Zinnia of dwarf habit, only 12 to 15 inches high and of compact growth.	25
1402	— tagetiflora fl. pl. —Very fine.	50

NEW POTATOES.—Prices subject to variations.

Climax.—A seedling of the Early Goodrich, which originated with Mr. D. S. Heffron in 1864 and is thus described by him: "It has a stout erect stalk; large leaves; tuber about medium size; smooth cylindrical form, swelled out at center; eyes shallow, but strongly defined; skin considerably netted or russet, tough, white; flesh entirely white, solid, heavy, brittle, and never hollow; boils through quickly, with no hard core at center; is mealy, of floury whiteness, and of superior table-quality. It is equally productive with the Early Rose, but a few days later; earlier than the Early Goodrich; while its keeping qualities are as good as the Peachblow." Price \$3 per lb., per mail postpaid.

Bresee's Prolific (or No. 2).—This remarkable variety originated with Mr. Albert Bresee of Hubbardston, Vt., who was also the originator of the justly celebrated *Early Rose*, both varieties being produced from the same seed-ball of the *Garnet Chili*.

The vines of *Bresee's Prolific*, are of medium height, quite bushy, somewhat spreading; large leaves; have produced no seed-balls; tubers large, regular in shape, and very smooth, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened; skin dull white, inclined to be russeted; eyes but little depressed, and slightly pinkish; flesh white; cooks quickly, is very mealy, and of excellent quality; yield very large, often exceeding a hundred fold; matures about three weeks later than the *Early Rose*, and will prove a most valuable variety for field-culture. A silver medal was awarded to this variety at the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last September. Price \$2.00 per lb., by mail post-paid.



EARLY ROSE POTATO.

Early Rose.—This new and fine variety has proved all that was claimed for it when offered for the first time the past Spring. It is very productive, and reports of a yield of one hundred fold is an every day occurrence. Two to three weeks earlier than the *Early Goodrich*. Tubers quite smooth, nearly cylindrical, varying to flattish, largest at the center, tapering gradually towards each end; skin a dull rose color; flesh white, and one of the best flavored varieties in cultivation; highly recommended for early marketing on account of its large and uniform size and productiveness. Owing to the great popularity of this potato, $\frac{11}{16}$ are many being offered as *Early Rose* that are worthless in comparison; therefore only purchase of reliable parties that have a reputation at stake.

One pound, \$1.00; 3 pounds, \$2.00, per mail postpaid; 1 peck (15 lbs.) \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$8.00; 1 bushel (60 lbs.) \$15.00; 1 barrel (165 lbs.) \$40.00; freight or express to be paid by the purchaser.

Upon receipt of \$5.00, we will mail postpaid to any address in the United States or British Provinces, one pound each of the *Climax*, *Bresee's*, *Prolific*, and *Early Rose*.

Early Goodrich.—Very early, large white skin, smooth eyes, white flesh, of first quality, perfectly sound, and highly productive. 75 cents per peck, \$2.50 per bushel \$6.00 per barrel.

Harrison.—Large, smooth, with full eyes, white skin and flesh, and is the most solid of large potatoes, having no hollow at the centre. It is a good keeper and enormously productive. \$1.60 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel; \$7.00 per barrel.

Early Sebec, or Boston Market.—A very superior early Potato. It grows to a large size, is white fleshed, is nearly smooth white skin, very prolific. \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bushel, \$7.00 per bbl.

POTATOES BY MAIL.

For the accommodation of those who reside at a distance from railroads or express offices, we will send a package containing four pounds of either of the above varieties (with the exception of the *Climax*, *Bresee's Prolific* and *Early Rose*) by mail postpaid upon receipt of one dollar.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

The best and most valuable novelty in vegetables introduced in many years.

This remarkable variety was raised on Long Island, and very much improved, from seeds imported six years ago from Europe, and has been thoroughly tested along side of the best selected stock of both foreign and home-grown seeds. On the same soil, and with the same cultivation and manure, it has made fully four times the growth of the best Oyster Bay Asparagus of the same age. It is such a vigorous grower that, at two years old from the seed, it will invariably send up from fifteen to forty sprouts in advance of the ordinary sort; the color is deep green, and the crown very close.

Packets containing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50 cents; per pound, \$12.00.



YOKOHAMA SQUASH.
See Page 18.

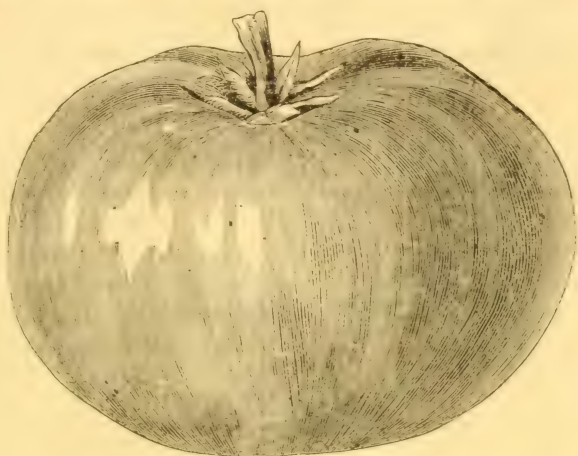


TURBAN SQUASH.
See Page 18.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

	<i>Per pkt</i>
Bean, Indian Chief or Black Wax. —One of the best pole beans for general cultivation; pods creamy yellow, fine for snaps. <i>Per qt., 75,</i>	10
— The Concord. —Another variety of pole beans lately introduced; superior both for snaps in the pods or as a shell bean. <i>Per qt., 75,</i>	10
— Giant Wax. —A new variety with thick waxy looking pods; when cooked, tender and truly delicious; very productive,	15
Beet, Carter's St. Osyth. —New and very fine; short top, deep blood red color. <i>Per oz., 30,</i>	10
— Henderson's Pine Apple. —A compact, short-topped variety, medium size and deep blood red color. <i>Per oz., 30,</i>	10
— Beck's Improved Sea Kale. —A delicate esculent, quite equal to Sea Kale,	25
Broccoli, Frogmore Protecting. —This variety is very fine, dwarf, and extremely hardy; heads large, white and tender,	10
— Carter's Summer. —A new variety, with enormous close white heads; very distinct from all others,	25
Borecole, or Kale, Cottager's. —Very hardy, fine flavor, very productive. <i>Per oz., 20,</i>	10
— Green Curled Scotch. —One of the best varieties; exceedingly hardy and much improved by frost. <i>Per oz., 20,</i>	10
— Abergeldie. —A dwarf, curled Kale of extreme beauty, good color, delicate mellow flavor, and as double as a fine curled Parsley. This is a valuable winter green, and will be found a very useful and extremely handsome garnish,	25
— Carter's Improved Garnishing. —Will produce more than 20 varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in the greenhouse, being quite equal in color to the new Coleus; the colors vary from rich crimson to white, laced and fringed,	25
Cabbage, Improved Jersey Wakefield. —The great favorite with market gardeners for the New York markets; the earliest and sure to head. <i>Per oz., 50,</i>	10
— Large Early Schweinfurt. —This new German variety is very remarkable in size and earliness; the best variety for sourkroust. <i>Per oz., 75,</i>	25
Celery, Boston Market. —A favorite variety, and much grown by market gardeners about Boston; medium size, crisp and very fine flavored; hardy. <i>Per oz., 50,</i>	10
— Carter's Incomparable Dwarf, Dark Crimson. —This is a new variety of very dwarf habit, exceedingly solid, and of a fine dark crimson color,	15
Corn, Crosby's or Boston Market. —An early and most excellent variety; twelve-rowed, with a rich sugary flavor, and very productive,	10
Cucumber, General Grant. —For forcing. Perfect in form, solid, crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. Specimens have been grown 24 to 30 inches in length,	25
Egg Plant, Improved New York Purple. —The best variety; very large and fine, oval shape and dark purple color. <i>Per oz., \$1.00,</i>	10
— Guadaloupe Striped. —Very ornamental; fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple; skin white and variegated with purple,	10
— New Black Pekin. —A new variety from China, producing very remarkably large round fruit, weighing six to eight pounds each,	25
Melon, Musk, Jenny Lind. —Small fruit, but of very fine quality. <i>Per oz., 20,</i>	5
Peas, Carter's First Crop. —This variety has proved to be the earliest in cultivation; very prolific; 2½ feet, <i>per qt.,</i>	80
— McLean's Little Gem. —A dwarf prolific green wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to Tom Thumb. This Pea is a great acquisition, as the chief fault hitherto in early Peas has been want of flavor, and this valuable variety has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled Peas, coupled with a first early; 1 foot, <i>per qt.,</i>	75
— Laxton's Early Prolific, Long Pod. —For a second early Pea there is no Pea of a similar class in cultivation to equal it. It is very productive, averaging 10 to 12 peas in a pod; 4 feet. <i>½ pint pkts.,</i>	30
— Peabody. —This is a dwarf, prolific, late variety, very productive; 15 inches high. <i>½ pint pkts.,</i>	30
— McLean's Epicurean. —A second early wrinkled Marrow, of delicious flavor, fine large peas and very productive; 2 feet, <i>per qt.,</i>	1 00
— Drew's New Dwarf. —A new dwarf variety very productive. Plant eight inches to one foot apart in the row; 1 foot, <i>per qt.,</i>	1 00
— McLean's Premier. —A second early wrinkled variety; very productive and of fine flavor; 3 feet, <i>per qt.,</i>	1 00
— McLean's Wonderful. —The best dwarf late wrinkled Pea in cultivation; very productive, and fine sugary flavor; 3 feet, <i>per qt.,</i>	1 00
— Dwarf Waterloo. —A dwarf variety of Tom Thumb habit; the most valuable dwarf Pea for general and late crop ever offered; very productive, and fine flavor; 15 inches high. <i>½ pint pkts.,</i>	50
Radish, Rat-Tail, or Raphanus Caudatus. —A very curious variety; the seed pods grow two feet in length and about an inch in diameter at the largest part,	25
— The French Breakfast. —A new and quick growing variety, oval form, color scarlet tipped with white; fine flavored and very beautiful. <i>Per oz., 20,</i>	10

Scorzonera.—Very similar to the Salsify; cultivate in same manner. *Per oz.*, 25, *Per pkt.* 10



GENERAL GRANT TOMATO.

Tomato, General Grant.—A new variety introduced by Messrs. Washburn & Co. of Boston, and is thus described by them:—"Size above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth and shining, color well up to the stem.—a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive, and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting. It will be found to ripen uniformly, and as early as, if not earlier than, other varieties."

— Keyes' Early Prolific. —A variety claimed to be 30 days earlier than any other, very productive, and of superior quality. <i>Per oz.</i> , 50,	\$ 25
— Orangefield. —One of the earliest, sweetest, and richest Tomatoes in cultivation.	10
— Cedar Hill Early. —Highly recommended by market gardeners around New York,	15
— Lyman's Mammoth Cluster. —A new variety growing in large clusters. The color is a beautiful pinkish red. Highly recommended.	25
— Tilden. —A very fine variety, fruit large, skin smooth, glossy, and of a bright red color. It ripens early, and is very productive. <i>Per oz.</i> , 75,	10
— Maupay's Superior. —The fruit is of a deep red color, without crease or wrinkle; flesh very solid, and a flavor unapproachable in any other variety; has a good skin, which renders it valuable for market. <i>Per oz.</i> , 50,	10

Number of Plants produced by a given quantity of Seed, and quantity of Seed required for a given amount of Land.

	<i>Plants.</i>
1 oz. of Asparagus.	1,000
1 oz. of Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg-plant, and Tomato,	4,000
1 oz. of Celery and Lettuce,	10,000
1 oz. of Leek and Pepper,	3,000
1 oz. of Beet will sow one rod.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Carrot will sow one rod.	
2 oz. of Parsley, Parsnip, and Salsify, should be allotted to every three rods.	
1 oz. of Onion contains 9,000 seeds, and will sow one rod, requiring from five to eight pounds to the acre.	
4 oz. of Radish, broadcast, will sow three rods: if sown in drills, one-half the quantity will be sufficient.	
8 oz. of Spinach, broadcast, will sow five rods: if sown in drills, one-half the quantity will be sufficient.	
1 oz. of Cucumber will plant 200 hills.	
1 oz. of Melon will plant 120 to 150 hills.	
1 oz. of Watermelon will plant 40 to 50 hills.	
1 quart of English Beans will plant about 60 feet of row.	
1 oz. of Squash will plant 50 to 100 hills.	
1 qt. of Peas will plant from 150 to 200 feet of row.	
1 pound of Turnip is sufficient for 1 acre.	
5 to 8 bushels of Potatoes will plant about 1 acre.	

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs are very remarkable for their beautiful bell-shaped flowers. May be planted in May in the flower border in any good soil. For pot culture, a compost of rich loam, leaf soil, and silver sand.

Amaryllis Bella Donna.—Violet and white; very handsome. Each, 75. Per doz.

Amaryllis formosissima (Jacobean Lily.)—Bright showy crimson, lily-like blossoms. Each, 35. Per doz. \$3 50

TIGRIDIA—TIGER FLOWER.

A genus of Mexican bulbs, with flowers of great beauty, and of very curious shape. In blossom from July to October. The bulbs may be planted any time in May, or the first of June, about two inches deep, in any garden soil, and require no particular care. In Autumn take up the bulbs and keep them in a dry place away from frost, until the time of planting in the Spring.

Tigridia Conchiflora.—Orange and golden yellow, spotted with black. Each, 15. Per doz. \$1 50

— **Pavonia.**—Richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow. Each, 15. Per doz. 1 50

Fine mixed varieties, - - - - - 1 25

GLADIOLUS.

Fine mixed varieties. By mail, post paid, \$2 per dozen.

DOUBLE TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is one of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of summer flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double white flowers two or three feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. The bulbs may be planted from February to May. When they are needed very early, plant in the green-house or hot-bed in February or March, and for a succession of flowers in April or May. In planting, remove the useless small offset around the main root and place a single tube in a pot four or five inches wide. Use good rich bodied loam. Start them slowly, in a temperate heat, in a hot-bed, forcing pit, or frame; water slightly at first, and when the bulbs begin to grow increase the quantity. Those started early should be supplied with good bottom heat till May, when they may be shifted into pots six or seven inches wide. By the first of June all may be plunged out in a warm border, staking each plant to prevent their being broken by the wind. Will also succeed well planted in the open ground in May. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

LILIES.

No flower garden should be without this interesting and magnificent family of plants. They are unequalled for the border, or for large masses and beds, being perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture.

	Each.	Per doz.
Auratum. —Strong flowering bulbs,	\$1 50	\$12 00
“ Second size,	1 00	9 00
“ Third.	75	6 00
Brownii , superb white, 2½ feet high.	3 50	
Bulbiferum , dark green foliage, rich orange, cup shape, blossoms very		
showy, 1½ to 3 feet high,	50	4 00
Candidum , large white,	15	1 50
Candidum flore pleno , double,	35	3 50
Candidum striatum , striped leaved, fine,	30	2 50
Chalcedonicum , brilliant scarlet, 3 to 4 feet high,	35	3 50
Excelsum , beautiful buff, 1 foot high,	75	
Longiflorum , snow white, 1½ feet high,	20	2 00
Tigrinum , (Tiger Lily.) orange salmon, spotted black,	15	1 50
Martagon , (Turks cap), mixed, 3 feet high,	40	

The following are the finest varieties of

JAPAN LILIES.

Lancifolium album , pure white, 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per doz.
Lancifolium rubrum , white, spotted with crimson, 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per doz.
Lancifolium roseum , white, spotted with rose, 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per doz.
Punctatum , white, spotted with delicate salmon. \$1.50 each.
Lancifolium Monstrosum rubrum , white and crimson, \$1.50 each.
Lancifolium Monstrosum album , pure white, \$1.50 each.
Lancifolium Monstrosum roseum , delicate rose, \$1.50 each.

COLOCASIA (CALADIUM) ESCULENTUM.

One of the most beautiful Ornamental Foliaged Plants in cultivation. When of full size it stands about five feet high, with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length, of a light green color beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. Price, 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each, according to size.

SMALL FRUITS.

Many of the following (one year old plant-) can be sent safely by mail. When ordered by mail the purchaser will please remit ten cents extra for each dollar's worth ordered to pay packing, &c.

EXOTIC GRAPES FOR VINERIES.

One year old plants, 75 cents to \$1.00 each. Two year old plants, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Extra size vines for fruiting in pots, \$3.00.

HARDY GRAPES.

- Allen's Hybrid.**—Medium size; nearly white, tender, excellent. Each, 50 cents to \$1.00; per dozen, \$7.00.
- Adirondac.**—Large, black and very fine. One year, 35 cents; two years, 75 cents to \$1.00; \$1.50 to \$7.00 per dozen.
- Concord.**—Very prolific; large, dark purple. Each, 25 to 50 cents; extra size bearing vines, \$1.00; \$3.00 to \$7.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred.
- Creveling.**—Large, black and very good. Each, 35 to 75 cents; \$4.00 to \$7.00 per dozen.
- Delaware.**—Medium; beautiful dark red, very early, tender and juicy. 35 cents one year; 75 cents two years; extra, \$2.00; \$4.00 to \$9.00 per dozen.
- Diana.**—Medium size; pale red, tender; a most excellent variety. 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; extra size bearing vines, \$1.00.
- Hartford Prolific.**—Large, black, sweet, juicy, and very prolific. 35 to 50 cents each; extra size bearing vines, \$1.00; \$4.00 to \$8.00 per dozen.
- Iona.**—Amber; tender, fine flavor. One year, 35 cents; two years, 50 cents; No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75 cents; per dozen, \$7.00 to \$10.00.
- Israella.**—Large, tender, black; ripens early. One year, 50 cents; per dozen, \$5.00; two years, 75 cents; per dozen, \$7.50.
- Rebecca.**—Medium size, white; a new and very popular variety. Each, 50 cents to \$1.00.
- Roger's Hybrid, No. 4.**—Large, dark purple; early and hardy. Each, 35 cents to \$1.00.
- **No. 15.**—Large, deep amber, rich flavor, very productive. Each, 35 cents to \$1.00.
- Union Village.**—Large, black, sweet, very good. Each, 50 cents to \$1.00.

GRAPE-VINES BY MAIL.

We will send one each of the following varieties by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of \$3.00.

Iona. Israella. Delaware. Diana. Concord. Creveling. Union Village.

RASPBERRIES.

- Davison's Thornless Black Cap.**—Resembles the Doolittle's Black Cap in many respects, and is said to be as hardy and productive; stands our coldest winters without protection. The thornless character of the plant is a decided improvement. Each, 35 cents; \$3.50 per dozen.
- Ellisdale.**—Each, 50 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.
- Clarke.**—Fruit large, roundish conical; light crimson; grains medium; very sweet, rich, and high flavored, parts freely from the core, moderately firm. It withstood, without protection, sixteen degrees below zero in our grounds in the winter of 1865. A decided acquisition. Each, 60 cents; \$6.00 per dozen.
- Antwerp Hudson River.**—Extensively cultivated for a market berry, large, conical, pleasant, sweet flavor. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Black Cap American (Doolittle's).**—A valuable variety for the table and preserving; hardy and productive. Each, 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.
- Belle de Fontenay (Everbearing).**—Large, deep crimson fruit, very fine, very vigorous and productive, and with proper care will give a fine crop in autumn. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Franconia.**—Fruit large, dark red, with a rich flavor. A valuable market variety. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Knevet's Giant.**—Large, light crimson, sweet, rich and juicy, very productive. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Orange (Brinkley's).**—This is one of the best varieties in cultivation. Fruit large, orange, and very delicious; quite hardy. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Philadelphia.**—Very popular as a market variety. Fruit large and fine flavor; very hardy and productive. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Agriculturist.—Large, deep crimson, sweet, very rich and good; hardy and productive.

Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Alpine Bush White.—Per dozen, 50 cents; \$2.00 per hundred.

Austin (Shaker Seedling).—Large, roundish, slightly conical; color, pale scarlet; sub-acid, productive. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling (true).—An old and esteemed variety, large, delicious and a superior variety for market. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

La Constante.—One of the most beautiful varieties known. Large, bright crimson; fine flavor. Per dozen, 50 cents; \$3.00 per hundred.

Russell's Prolific.—One of the most delicious varieties yet known. Large, deep crimson, sweet and perfumed. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Triomphe de Gand.—Very large, irregular shape, bright crimson; flesh firm and crisp. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Victoria (Trollope).—Very large, regular, light pale scarlet, moderately productive. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred.

Wilson's Albany.—A fine variety, very hardy and productive, large, dark crimson; a fine market fruit. Per dozen, 35 cents; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Jucunda, or Knox's No. 700.—A new variety sent out by Mr. Knox, and is thus described by him: "For size, beauty, productiveness, profit and other desirable qualities, we regard it as greatly superior to any other variety we have, or of which we have any knowledge." Per dozen, 75 cents; \$3.00 per hundred.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

For \$1.00 we will send to any address, postpaid, one dozen plants of each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany and Hovey's Seedling.

For \$3.00 we will send fifty of each of the above kinds and fifty Russell's Prolific.

For 5.00 we will send one hundred plants, each of the same varieties.

For 1.00 we will send twelve each of any three kinds offered at 35 cents per dozen.

For 2.00 we will send one dozen each of Russell's, Agriculturist, La Constante, Triomphe de Gand, Hovey's Seedling, Austin.

BLACKBERRIES.

Dorchester Seedling.—A most excellent market variety. Fruit large, oblong, oval, slightly pointed; color black; very hardy and productive. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lawton, or New Rochelle.—Very large, irregular, roundish-oval, black, very juicy. A decided acquisition. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Kittatiny.—Highly recommended, and very fine. Each, 35 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; per hundred, \$15.00.

Wilson's Early.—Very large, early and productive. Each, 35 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; per hundred, \$20.00.

CURRENTS.

Black Naples.—Very large, fine for jellies. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Cherry.—Red, very large, vigorous and productive. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

La Versailles.—Red, very large, the best in cultivation. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

May's Victoria.—An excellent late red variety, very productive. Each, 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Red Dutch.—One of the best varieties, very productive. Each, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

White Dutch.—Large berries and handsome bushes. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

White Grape.—Large, white, the best white currant. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

American Seedling.—Very productive, fine flavor, very valuable.

Houghton's Seedling.—A vigorous and productive variety; fruit medium size, pale red, sweet, tender and very good.

For a more complete list of Small Fruits, with a list of Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias and various other plants, see our Plant Catalogue which will be published in February.

PARMENTER'S PATENT PREPARATION.

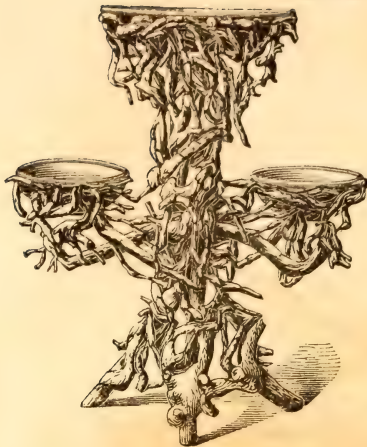
For the destruction of *Red Spider*, *Mealy Bug*, *Thrips*, *Scale*, *Aphis* and all kind of insects; also for preventing Mildew on Vines, Trees, Plants, &c. Small stone bottle with brush, \$1.00. Full directions are given with each bottle.

TOBACCO SOAP.

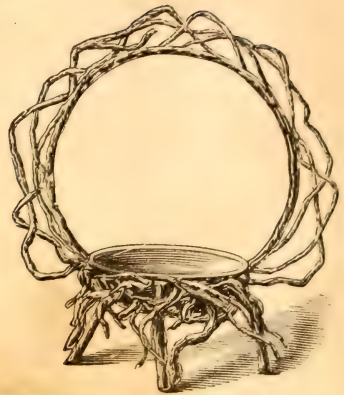
The most convenient, cheap, and potent preparation for the destruction of insects and their eggs on plants. Also efficient for the destruction of ticks and other parasitic vermin on sheep and domesticated animals. Price 50 cents per pound.



RUSTIC BASKETS.



No. 6.—Three feet 10 inches high, center vase or bowl (oval) 19 inches long. Side vases (round) 13 inches wide. \$16.00.



No. 8.—Two feet 2 inches high with round bowl 14 inches wide. Price \$4.00.



No. 9.—Oval Vase, 2 feet long, 4 feet 5 inches high. Price \$12.00.



No. 4.—Three sizes of this style. Two feet 2 inches, 1 foot 9 inches, and 1 foot 5 inches high, with oval vases 23, 18 and 16 inches long. Price \$7.00, \$5.50, \$4.00.



No. 3.—Two sizes of this style. Two feet 6 inches and 4 feet high, with round vases 14½ and 17 inches wide. \$7.00, \$9.00.



No. 7.—Five feet 5 inches high, with oval vase 2 feet long. Price \$15.00.

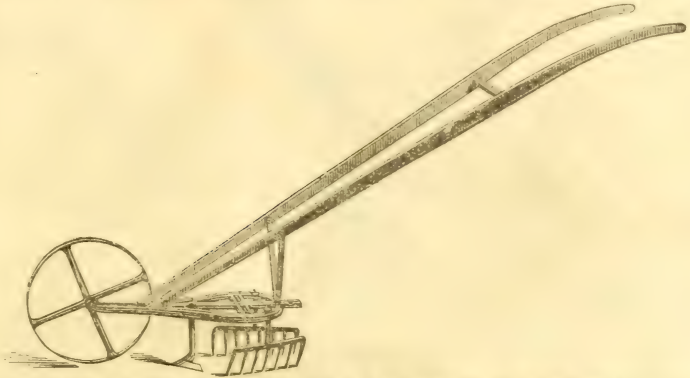


No. 5.—A hanging basket, 2 feet 5 inches long, with round bowl 12 inches wide. Price \$2.50.



No. 2.—Three feet 5 inches high with an oval vase or bowl 2 feet in length. Price 10.00.

NEW HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**COMSTOCK'S HAND CULTIVATOR AND ONION WEEDER.**

This implement, the invention of Mr. Comstock of Comstock, Ferre & Co., in the cultivation of *Onions, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, &c.* will do the work of six men with hoes. It *pulls the weeds* and thoroughly pulverizes the soil. It will do more and better work than any weeding machine ever invented, with ease and pleasure to the operator. With this implement, onion growers, market gardeners and cultivators of all drilled crops may largely increase their sowings without danger of being swamped with weeds.

COMSTOCK'S SEED SOWER.

This is a neat and most perfect seed-sower, sowing all kinds of seeds that can be sown with any sower, without clogging. It has no separate slides and can be changed in an instant to sow as thickly or thinly as desired. This can be used in connection with the *Cultivator*, and can be attached or separated from it in three minutes.

STRAWBERRY CUTTER.

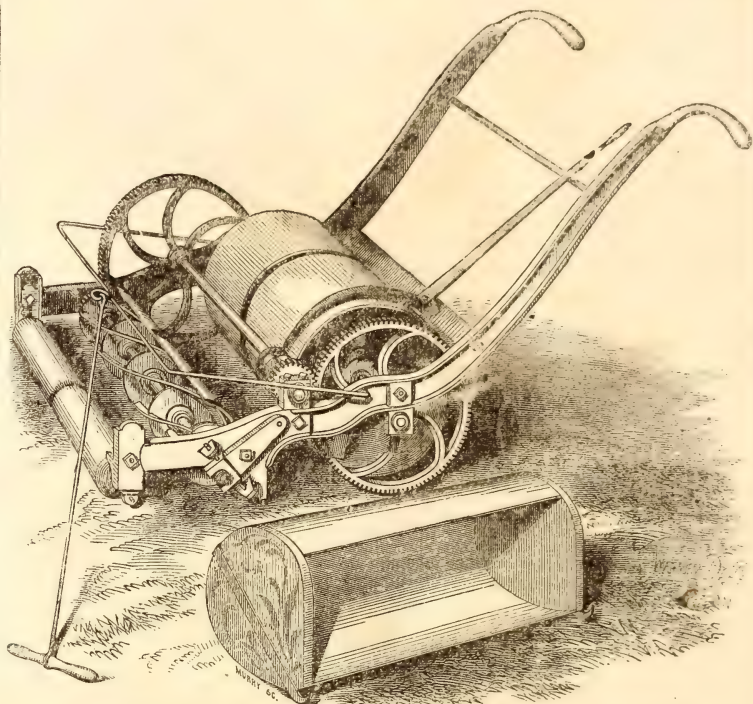
This is also used with the *Cultivator*, and will be found an excellent article for removing the runners from the strawberry vines—the *Cultivator* at the same time cultivating between the rows.

Price of Hand Cultivator and Weeder, \$9.00. Price of Hand Cultivator and Strawberry Cutter combined, \$12.00. Price of Cultivator with Seed Sower combined, \$15.00.

Can be taken apart and made into a close package for transportation.

THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER.

Nothing equals this Sower for simplicity, durability, &c., and its work is perfect. Can be packed in small compass and sent by express or freight. Price, complete, \$9.00.



SWIFT'S IMPROVED LAWN MOWING MACHINE.

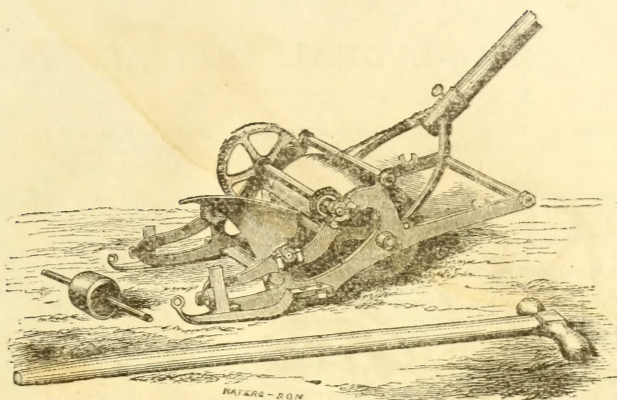
Hand Machine.—This Machine has become indispensable to all owners of Lawns who value a fine, close and evenly cut turf, which is impossible to be secured by the use of Lawn Scythes, even in the most experienced hands. When properly used, it leaves the grass not only evenly cut, but the heavy roller, compacts the sod and the soil below, with manifest advantage to the appearance of the Lawn, as well as its permanent improvement. The cut grass is scattered evenly over the surface by the action of the knives, and thus acts as a mulch or shade to the sod, and a great protection from the Summer heat; or, if this be considered unnecessary, it can be gathered by the same action of the knives into the box attached to the front of the Machine, and removed as fast as filled. All the sizes are made with compound swivel rollers, and evenly balanced, so that they can be turned squarely around with ease, and without marking the Lawn in turning. The following table gives the necessary details of the different sizes:

NO.	POWER REQUIRED.	WIDTH OF CUT.	WEIGHT.	PRICE OF MACHINE.	EXTRA KNIVES.	BOXING.
2	One Man,	16 Inches,	210 lbs.	\$50 00	\$5 00	\$4 75
3	Two Men,	20 Inches,	225 lbs.	90 00	5 75	5 25
5	Pony,	24 Inches,	320 lbs.	130 00	6 65	5 75
6	One Horse,	30 Inches,	600 lbs.	210 00	7 50	6 60
8	One Horse,	36 Inches,	630 lbs.	275 00	8 65	7 50
9	One Horse,	42 Inches,	700 lbs.	310 00	10 00	8 25

We can furnish a small and light hand machine which are guaranteed by Mr. Swift to be superior to anything yet manufactured. Price \$30.00.

THERMOMETERS.

Of various styles and finish, from 50 cents to \$5.00.



HILL'S PATENT LAWN MOWING MACHINE.

This is a small, light machine, for mowing lawns and grass plots. It is pushed forward by a handle with a cross-head, and moves on a roller. The spiral cutter is rapidly revolved by means of the gears, cutting the grass very evenly and rapidly, and leaves a smooth, close-shaved turf. It cuts the grass with less labor and time, and much more perfectly than it can be cut by lawn scythes. The Caster-Roller is to be used when mowing borders. When not in use it can be carried on the rear end of the machine. The grass can be cut very close to shrubs and trees with the roller out. By the action of the blades, the cut grass is scattered evenly over the ground. This acts as a mulch to protect the grass from too much heat, and improves the sod by its decay. The height of cut is regulated by adjusting the Shoes, and the handle is adjustable to different heights by the chain-hook. The grass should be cut as often as once a week, as the frequent cutting causes the grass to grow thick and fine, and retains its fresh color. The draft is very light when the grass is not allowed to grow too long before cutting. All the parts of this machine are made to interchange, and in case of breakage, can be replaced. This machine cuts 14 inches wide, and weighs 65 lbs. Price of machine, \$38.00.

TROWBRIDGE'S GRAFTING WAX.

First quality in rolls for convenient use. Per pound 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. packages 15 cents.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

An English preparation for preventing and destroying *Scale*, *Red Spiders*, *Mealy Bug*, *Green and Brown Fly*, etc., also for Winter dressing, and washing walls, sashes, and frames of green-houses. Price per box, \$1.00.

STANDEN'S GARDENER'S AND AMATEUR'S FRIEND.

A highly concentrated inodorous artificial manure. Said to be the most safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of green-house plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when applied in too large quantities. No. 1 should be used for most kinds of hard wooded stove and green-house plants, fruit-trees and vegetables. Per can, \$1.00. No. 2 is suitable for all kinds of soft-wooded green-house and garden plants, bulbs, &c. Per can, \$1.50.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Genuine No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Five pound packages, 50 cents.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

For preserving Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., from worms, slugs, and vermin, the Whale Oil Soap is the best article in use. For sale in boxes at 25 and 35 cents each. Also, in 5 pound boxes for 80 cents; 10 pound boxes for \$1.50, with full directions for use. Syringes for applying the above, \$1.25.

FERTILIZERS.

Of all kinds for Farm and Garden use at the lowest market prices.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Avarancators —This article is attached to a pole, and operates by means of a lever moved by a cord and pulley; its use is to enable a person standing on the ground to prune trees, some of the branches of which could not, perhaps, be pruned by any other process, - - - - -			\$2 50
Vine Scissors .—For thinning out Grapes, - - - - -	\$1 50 to	2 50	
English Pruning Scissors , - - - - -	1 25 to	1 00	
Flower Gatherers .—Scissors combining Tweezers and Pincers; they are of great advantage in gathering roses, and other flowers which have thorny stems, - - - - -			1 50 to 2 50
English Slide and Spring Pruning Shears .—Strong, light and convenient, - - - - -			2 00 to 3 00
American Spring Pruning Shears , - - - - -			1 50 to 2 00
Ladies' Wood-Handled Garden Shears .—Very useful in trimming shrubbery, &c., which is too large to be cut with one hand, - - - - -			2 00 to 2 50
Hedge Shears .—Six sizes and styles, from - - - - -			2 00 to 5 00
Grass Border Shears .—For cutting Grass Borders, - - - - -			2 00 to 4 50
Grass Edging Knives .—Used for paring the edges of Grass Borders, from - - - - -			1 50 to 2 00
Pruning Saws , - - - - -			1 00 to 3 00
Pruning Saw and Chisel .—The blade of the saw is attached to the blade of the Chisel at one end, and the socket of the Chisel-Handle at the other end, - - - - -			2 00
Garden Reels .—Various sizes and patterns, from - - - - -			1 00 to 2 00
Ladies' Short-Handled Garden Forks .—Light, useful for weeding, various sizes, - - - - -			50 to 1 00
Transplanting Trowels , - - - - -			25 to 60
Dutch or Push Hoes .—Cast Steel, from 2 inches to 10 inches, from - - - - -			75 to 2 00
Triangular Hoes .—These are also used as Tree Scrapers, from - - - - -			60 to 90
Ladies' Garden Hoes , - - - - -			75 to 1 00
Cast-Steel Garden Rakes , - - - - -			1 00 to 2 00
English Bill Hooks .—For pruning with one hand, - - - - -			2 00
Green-House Syringes .—Brass, best make; various sizes and patterns, from - - - - -			3 00 to 15 00
Green-House Syringes .—Tin, painted, - - - - -			1 25
Grass Hooks, or Sickles .—Three sizes, from - - - - -			75 to 1 25
Ames' C. S. Bright Spades , - - - - -			1 50 to 1 75
Ames' C. S. Bright Spades .—Long handled, - - - - -			1 50 to 1 75
Ames' best C. S. Bright Shovels , - - - - -			1 50 to 1 75
Ames' best C. S. Bright Shovels .—Pointed long handles, - - - - -			1 50 to 1 75
Patridge's and other Manure Forks .—Round and flat tined, - - - - -			2 00 to 4 00
Weeding Forks .—Round and flat tined, cast steel, - - - - -			65
Best Spading Forks .—Four and five tines, - - - - -			1 75 to 3 00
English Double-Refined Patent C. S. Lawn Scythes , - - - - -			1 50 to 3 00
Saynor & Cook's Celebrated Pruning and Budding Knives .—Various sizes and patterns, - - - - -			1 75 to 3 00
American Budding and Pruning Knives .—Various sizes and patterns, - - - - -			75 to 2 00
Ladies' and Children's Sets of Tools , - - - - -			75 to 3 50
Page's Force Pump, or Garden and Greenhouse Syringe .—A very light useful article. tin, \$5.00; brass, \$10.00.			
Caterpillar Brushes .—For the destruction of nests, 25 cents.			
Fruit Gatherers , \$1.00.			
Agricultural Implements of all kinds.			

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

For Planting in Autumn, and for sale during the months of September, October and November.

[A Special Catalogue published in September.]

Hyacinths, Double and Single , the finest named sorts of various colors, <i>Per dozen.</i>			
“ “ “ “	white, blue, red, &c., - - - - -		\$2 50 to \$7 00
“ “ “ “	Good sorts without names, - - - - -		1 50
Tulips, Byblömens, Bizards, Cherry and Rose , fine named sorts, - - - - -			1 50 to 4 00
“ “ “ “	Good sorts without names, - - - - -		75
“ “ “ “	Double, fine named varieties, - - - - -		1 50 to 4 00
“ “ “ “	Good sorts without names, - - - - -		75
“ “ “ “	Due Von Thol, very early, Double and Single, - - - - -		50 to 1 00
“ “ “ “	Parrot, finest mixed, - - - - -		75 to 1 50
“ “ “ “	Mixed Assortments, containing many of the above without names, - - - - -		50 to 1 00
Jonquills, Double and Single , very fragrant, - - - - -			75 to 2 00
Crocus , fine named varieties, all colors, - - - - -			25 to 60
Crown Imperials , assorted varieties, - - - - -			3 00 to 9 00
Iris , English and Spanish, a great variety, - - - - -			75 to 3 00
Snowdrops , Double and Single, - - - - -			30 to 60
Polyanthus Narcissus and Double Narcissus , very showy and fragrant, - - - - -			75 to 2 50
Collections of the above, containing an assortment of all the leading varieties, at \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Descriptive Catalogue, beautifully illustrated, sent to all applicants enclosing 5 cts.			

TABLE

Showing the amount of Seed necessary for an Acre, and the number of Pounds in a Bushel.

	No., of lbs. per bushel.	Quantity usually sown per acre.
Timothy, -	45	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Red Clover, -	60	10 to 15 lbs.
White Clover, -	60	8 to 10 lbs.
Hungarian Grass, -	48	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.
Buckwheat, -	52	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Red Top, -	14	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Orchard Grass, -	14	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Oats, -	32	2 to 3 bu.
Rye, -	52	2 to 3 bu.
Carrot, -	60	2 to 3 lbs.
Beet and Onion, -	60	4 to 6 lbs.
Parsnip, -	60	3 to 5 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast, -	60	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
-	60	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.
-	60	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.

Table of Seeds that may be Sown from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
Sow in Hot-Bed.	Sow in Hot-Bed.	Sow in Hot-Bed.	Sow in open Ground.
Early beans,	Early Beans,	Sweet Corn,	Artichoke,
Brocoli,	Early Beet,	Cucumber,	Asparagus,
Early Cabbage,	Brocoli,	Egg Plant,	Bush Beans,
Forcing Carrot,	Brussels Sprouts,	Melon,	Scarlet Runners,
Early Celery,	Early Cabbage,	Pepper,	Beet,
Cucumber,	Forcing Carrot,	Tomato.	Brocoli,
Egg Plant,	Cauliflower,		Brussels Sprouts,
Early Lettuce,	Celery.	Sow in Open Ground.	Late Cabbage,
Parsley,	Cucumber,	Asparagus,	Carrot.
Pepper,	Egg Plant,	English Beans,	Cauliflower,
Radish,	Kohlrabi,	Beet.	Celery,
Tomato.	Lettuce,	Brocoli,	Sweet Corn,
	Melon.	Brussels Sprouts,	Cress,
	Parsley,	Early Cabbage,	Cucumber.
	Peas,	Carrot.	White Endive,
	Pepper,	Cauliflower,	Kale,
	Potatoes,	Celery,	Kohlrabi,
	Radish,	Cress,	Leek,
	Tomato.	White Endive,	Lettuce,
		Kale,	Melon,
	Sow in Open Ground.	Kohlrabi,	Onion,
	Beet,	Leek,	Parsley,
	Carrot,	Lettuce,	Parsnip,
	Cress,	Onion,	Peas,
	Leek,	Parsley,	Potatoes,
	Onion,	Parsnip,	Radish,
	Peas,	Peas,	Rhubarb,
	Potatoes,	Potatoes,	Salsify,
	Radish,	Radish,	Spinach,
	Spinach,	Early Turnip,	Early Turnip,
	Early Turnip,	Sage.	All Herbs.
JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.	Sow in Open Ground.
Rush Beans,	Beans, -	Bush Beans,	Cabbage.
Lima do.	Beet,	Corn Salad,	for Cold Frames.
Beet,	Carrot,	Cucumber,	Cauliflower,
Brocoli,	Sweet Corn,	Endive,	for Cold Frames.
Carrot,	Corn Salad,	Lettuce,	Corn Salad,
Sweet Corn,	Cress,	Welsh Onion,	Cress,
Cress,	Cucumber,	Early Peas,	Siberian Kale,
Cucumber,	Endive,	Radish,	Lettuce,
Endive,	Gherkin,	Spinach,	Mustard.
Kale,	Kale,	Turnip.	Winter Radish,
Lettuce,	Kohlrabi,		Spinach,
Melon,	Lettuce,		Turnip.
Nasturtium,	Nasturtium,		
Okra,	Okra,		
Radish,	Early Peas,		
Salsify,	Pumpkin,		
Spinach,	Radish,		
Squash.	Spinach,		
	Squash,		
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	Ruta Baga.		

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BOUQUETS, WREATHS AND CUT FLOWERS.

Flowers for Evening or Bridal Ceremonies.

Flowers for Funerals, arranged in the form of Wreaths, Crosses, &c. Orders by Mail, Express, or Telegraph, promptly attended to.

CATALOGUES PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

SEED CATALOGUE (illustrated), published in January.—A Descriptive list of FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS; also SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, SMALL FRUITS, ETC., about 100 pages with numerous illustrations. 10 Cents.

PLANT CATALOGUE (illustrated), published in February.—Containing a Descriptive list of Choice DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, HOLLYOCKS, ENGLISH, CARNATION and PICOTEE PINKS, VERBENAS, PETUNIES, GERANIUMS, and many other BEDDING and GREENHOUSE PLANTS. 5 Cents.

BULB CATALOGUE (illustrated), published in August.—Contains a list of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, POLYANTHUS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, JONQUILS, SNOW DROPS, LILIES, &c. 5 Cents.